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Salvador

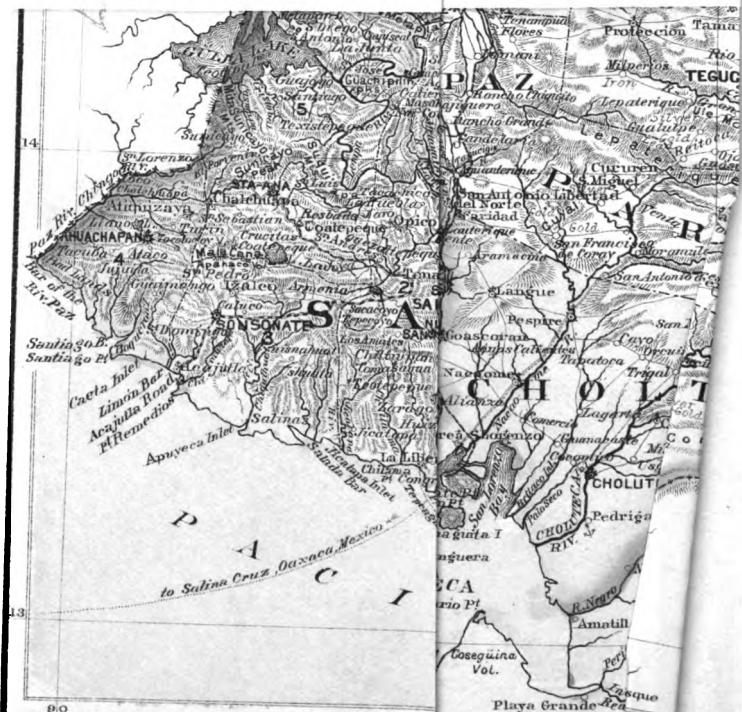
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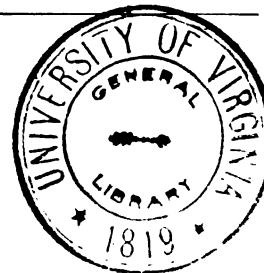


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NO. 58

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
WASHINGTON, U. S. A.



SALVADOR.

BULLETIN NO. 58.

1892.

[Revised to March 1, 1894.]

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BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
NO. 2 LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

*Director.—CLINTON FURBISH.
Secretary.—FREDERIC EMORY.*

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While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the Bureau of the American Republics, no pecuniary responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

By official notification to the United States Department of State in April, 1892, the Dominican Republic became a party to the support of the Bureau of the American Republics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

LIST OF BUREAU PUBLICATIONS.

1. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 1.
2. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 2.
3. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 3.
4. Hand Book of Brazil.
5. Hand Book of Mexico.
6. Hand Book of Costa Rica.
7. Hand Book of Guatemala.
8. Hand Book of Colombia.
9. Hand Book of Venezuela.
10. Hand Book of Nicaragua.
11. Hand Book of Santo Domingo.
12. Hand Book of Bolivia.
13. Hand Book of Uruguay.
14. Hand Book of Haiti.
15. Hand Book of the Argentine Republic.
16. Import Duties of Mexico.
17. Import Duties of Brazil.
18. Import Duties of Cuba and Puerto Rico.
19. Import Duties of Costa Rica.
20. Import Duties of Santo Domingo.
21. Import Duties of Nicaragua.
22. Import Duties of Mexico (revised).
23. Import Duties of Salvador.
24. Import Duties of Honduras.
25. Import Duties of Ecuador.
26. Import Duties of Colombia.
27. Import Duties of Venezuela.
28. Import Duties of the British Colonies.
29. Import Duties of Guatemala.
30. Import Duties of the United States.
31. Import Duties of Peru.
32. Import Duties of Chile.
33. Import Duties of Uruguay.
34. Import Duties of the Argentine Republic.
35. Import Duties of Haiti.
36. Commercial Directory of Brazil.
37. Commercial Directory of Venezuela.
38. Commercial Directory of Colombia.
39. Commercial Directory of Peru.
40. Commercial Directory of Chile.
41. Commercial Directory of Mexico.
42. Commercial Directory of Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay.
43. Commercial Directory of the Argentine Republic.
44. Commercial Directory of Central America.
45. Commercial Directory of Haiti and Santo Domingo.
46. Commercial Directory of Cuba and Puerto Rico.
47. Commercial Directory of European Colonies.
48. Commercial Directory of Latin America.
49. Newspaper Directory of Latin America.
50. Patent and Trade-Mark Laws of America.
51. Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics.
52. Foreign Commerce of the American Republics.
53. First Annual Report, 1891.
54. Second Annual Report, 1892.
55. Breadstuffs in Latin America.
56. Mines and Mining Laws of Latin America.
57. Commercial Information Concerning the American Republics and Colonies.
58. Immigration and Land Laws of Latin America.
59. How the Markets of Latin America may be reached.
60. Manual de las Repúblicas Americanas, 1891.
61. Monthly Bulletin, October, 1893.
62. Monthly Bulletin, November, 1893.
63. Monthly Bulletin, December, 1893.
64. Monthly Bulletin, January, 1894.
65. Monthly Bulletin, February, 1894.
66. Monthly Bulletin, March, 1894.
67. Hand Book of Argentine Republic.
68. Special Costa Rica Bulletin.

The above list includes publications of the Bureau from its organization to April 15, 1894. *No requests based upon the above will be noticed.*

On the following page will be found a list of publications issued by the Bureau, of which a limited number remain for distribution.

SALE OF BUREAU PUBLICATIONS.

The following monthly bulletins have been published by the Bureau of the American Republics, viz: "Coffee in America," October, 1893; "Coal and Petroleum in Colombia," etc., November, 1893; "Minerals and Resources of Northeastern Nicaragua," etc., December, 1893; "Finances of Chile," etc., January, 1894; "Costa Rica at the World's Fair," etc., February, 1894; "Reciprocity Treaties and Trade," etc., March, 1894; "The Republic of Costa Rica," etc., April, 1894; "Mexico: Treasury Receipts, Total Sources of Income for Fiscal Year 1894-'95," etc., May, 1894; "Import Duties of Guatemala" (revised), June, 1894; "American Live Stock," etc., July, 1894.

With the July number will be commenced the second volume of these bulletins, and subscriptions for the year ending June 30, 1895, will be received at the rate of \$1 per annum; single copies, 10 cents each. Of the publications of the Bureau the following will be furnished to applicants upon receipt of the prices named in the list. Money may be sent by post-office money order, payable to the Director of the Bureau of American Republics. All other remittances are at the risk of the sender. *Postage stamps will not be received.*

PRICE LIST.

Cents.	Cents.
3. Patent and Trade-Mark Laws of America.	5
4. Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics	5
6. Foreign Commerce of the American Republics	5
8. Import Duties of Brazil	10
10. Import Duties of Cuba and Puerto Rico	10
11. Import Duties of Costa Rica	10
13. Commercial Directory of Brazil	10
14. Commercial Directory of Venezuela	10
15. Commercial Directory of Colombia	10
16. Commercial Directory of Peru	10
17. Commercial Directory of Chile	10
18. Commercial Directory of Mexico	10
19. Commercial Directory of Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay	10
20. Import Duties of Nicaragua	10
21. Import Duties of Mexico (revised)	10
22. Import Duties of Bolivia	10
23. Import Duties of Salvador	10
24. Import Duties of Honduras	10
25. Import Duties of Ecuador	10
26. Commercial Directory of the Argentine Republic	10
27. Import Duties of Colombia	10
28. Commercial Directory of Central America	10
29. Commercial Directory of Haiti and Santo Domingo	10
30. First Annual Report of the Bureau, 1891	10
32. Hand Book of Guatemala	35
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34. Hand Book of Venezuela	35
36. Import Duties of Venezuela	5
38. Commercial Directory of Cuba and Puerto Rico	10
39. Commercial Directory of British, Danish, Dutch, and French Colonies	10
PUBLICATIONS NOT NUMBERED.	
Commercial Directory of Latin America	40
Second Annual Report of the Bureau, 1892	5
Third Annual Report of the Bureau, 1893	25
Manual de las Repùblicas Americanas, 1892	50
Monthly Bulletins, \$1 per annum; single copies	10
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, first volume, 852 pages	\$3.00

The "Code of Commercial Nomenclature," named in the above list, is the first volume of the first edition of the work suggested by the International American Conference. It contains 852 pages, and includes something over 28,000 commercial terms in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. This volume is bound in cloth, and is now ready for distribution.

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Chapter I.

HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

The completion of the subjugation of Mexico left its conquerors free to turn their attention to the regions lying to the south, of which rumor had given such glowing descriptions. The reports of the beauty, fertility, and riches of these unknown lands rendered the allurements to further conquests irresistible, and to Pedro de Alvarado was entrusted the task of their subjugation. Leaving the City of Mexico early in 1522 he swept southward like a tornado through the Provinces which now form the southern States of the Republic of Mexico. Tribe after tribe was conquered and their warriors paid with their blood the penalty of daring to defend their native land. Still marching southward, the country now called Guatemala was swept with fire and sword and compelled to submit to the Spanish yoke. In the summer of 1524, leaving ruin and desolation in its track, the victorious army passed across La Paz River into what is now called the Republic of Salvador. They were at first hospitably received by the natives, but, overcome by terror at the cruelties inflicted on them by the invaders, they sought refuge in flight and spread an alarm which resulted in desperate resistance.

In a fierce battle at Acajutla, Alvarado received an arrow wound which rendered him lame for the remainder of his life, but he took such ample revenge that of all the great multitude of his opponents on that day not one was left alive. The result of a struggle between the mail-clad, well-armed Spanish veterans and the poorly equipped and half-naked native warriors could

have but one result, however it might be delayed by the bravery of the multitudes who sacrificed their lives in defense of their homes; but it was not until after a second campaign, in the year 1525, that Cuscatlan, the capital, was finally captured and Salvador became a part of the vice-regal kingdom of Guatemala. For nearly three hundred years it continued under the Spanish dominion, the natives wasting away and diminishing in the cruel slavery imposed on them, as they tilled the soil under the fierce tropical sun or toiled in the mines for the benefit of their ruthless taskmasters.

The first mutterings of the coming storm of revolution were heard in 1811, but it was not until 1821 that the successful termination of the struggle for liberty in Mexico inspired the southern colonies to shake off the Spanish yoke. This was accomplished without bloodshed, and on the 15th of September, in that year, the territory comprised in the kingdom of Guatemala was declared free and independent. In the following year an attempt was made to annex the country to the Mexican Empire, under the rule of Iturbide. The Province of Salvador resisted, but finally had to submit to a Mexican force commanded by Gen. Filisola, and was incorporated in the Empire. The following year, however, witnessed the downfall of Iturbide, and a constitutional convention was called, which, in 1824, declared the foundation of a federal republic, called "The Central American Confederation," composed of the five States, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and Gen. Manuel J. Arce was elected its first President.

This form of government proved impracticable; party jealousies and personal ambitions brought turmoil and strife, in spite of the efforts of far-seeing patriots, who recognized the fact that in union alone lay the hope of peace, security, and prosperity for their country. For some years Gen. Francisco Morazán struggled to maintain order and to save the union, but in spite of all his efforts the federation was dissolved in 1839, and the five States became

sovereign and independent republics. Another effort on the part of Morazán to reunite them resulted in his death. He was taken prisoner and shot at San José, Costa Rica, in September, 1842.

Since the death of Morazán the several republics have made many efforts to reestablish Central American nationality, but so far without success. The last attempt in this direction, made by Gen. Justo Rufino Barrios, President of Guatemala, in 1885, ended in disaster. On the 13th of August, 1886, the Constitution which is now in force was promulgated.

In accordance with this Constitution, Gen. Menendez was elected to the Presidency in 1887, by popular vote, for the term ending in 1890.

Upon his death, Gen. Carlos Ezeta was called to the Presidency. He was inaugurated on the 1st of March, 1891.

At the time in which this handbook goes to the press, Salvador is under a provisional government headed by Gen. Gutierrez as temporary President.

Chapter II.

GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The Republic of Salvador is situated between $13^{\circ} 12'$ and $14^{\circ} 28'$ north latitude and $87^{\circ} 37'$ and $90^{\circ} 6'$ longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich. It is the only one of the five Central American Republics not having a coast line on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Honduras and Guatemala, on the east by Honduras and the Bay of Fonseca, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Guatemala. It also possesses the small islands called Punta Zacate, Martin Perez, Mianguera, and Conchaguita, in the Bay of Fonseca. It is the smallest of the Central American Republics, having an area of only 7,255 square miles. Its frontage on the Pacific is 139 miles in length.

The physical aspect of Salvador is very varied but chiefly mountainous. On its northern frontier, and near the boundary line of Honduras, stretches the great mountain chain of the Sierra Madre or Cordilleras, many of the peaks of which rise to a height of from 7,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. This chain of mountains, which is intersected by the valleys of the Lempa, Sumpul, and Guarajambala, sends great spurs towards the center of the Republic. From these mountains the land descends in great undulations on the northwest to the shores of the river Lempa, also to the north and northeast, until it rises again in that direction forming secondary ridges. At a distance of about 15 miles from the coast and parallel to it runs the Coast Range of mountains, which also throws out spurs of more or less importance toward the interior on the one side and the sea on the other.

Like the Sierra Madre chain the Coast Range is not continuous but is intersected by the valleys of the Lempa and the Rio Grande of San Miguel at a short distance from where those rivers enter the ocean.

The greater part of the volcanoes of the Republic are situated either in the Coast Range or within a short distance from it. Their names and altitude above the sea level are as follows:

	Feet.		Feet.
San Vincente.....	7,683	Apaneca	5,350
San Salvador.....	7,370	Izalco	4,973
Santa Ana	6,615	Sociedad.....	4,250
San Miguel	6,500	Chinameca.....	4,200
Usulután	5,400		

Most of these are extinct, as will be noticed in the reference to them in the description of the departments in which they are situated.

Three-fourths of the broad space which lies between the two great mountain ranges is occupied by the valleys of the river Lempa and its tributaries, forming a most characteristic topographical feature of the country. The remaining eastern portion is composed of the valleys of the San Miguel, the Torola, and other small streams that flow into the Bay of Fonseca. The numerous small valleys which lie among the branches of the mountain ranges and the spurs and isolated hills are in general very broken in surface; consequently the plains and level spaces are with few exceptions of limited extension.

The principal and largest river of the Republic is the Lempa, which has its origin in the Republic of Guatemala, flows through the department of Copan, in Honduras, and enters the territory of Salvador in the northwestern part of the department of Chalatenango.

It follows a very tortuous course towards the south and east, and for some distance forms the boundary between Salvador and the Honduran department of Intibuca; then again turning to

the south it intersects the Coast Range of mountains and flows into the Pacific Ocean near the Bay of Jiquilisco.

The other principal rivers are La Paz, which for some distance forms the boundary line between Salvador and Guatemala; the Goascorán, which for the lower part of its course forms the boundary between Salvador and Honduras; the Rio Grande, and the Jiboa. There are also a great number of smaller rivers and streams tributary to these main water courses.

The principal lakes are those of Guija and Ilopango. There are also several smaller bodies of water which are chiefly of volcanic origin. In January, 1880, Lake Ilopango was the scene of a very remarkable volcanic phenomenon, which was preceded by a severe earthquake in the surrounding country. The waters of the lake suddenly rose 4 feet above their usual level, and flowing into the bed of the Jilva, a stream which forms the usual outlet from the lake, increased it to the proportions of a broad and raging river, which soon made for itself a channel 30 to 35 feet in depth. A rapid subsidence in the level of the lake was thus produced, and by March 6 the surface was 34 feet below its maximum. Toward the center of the lake a stony island, 500 feet in diameter, rose to a height of 150 feet above the level of the lake, surrounded by several smaller islands, while the water adjacent to them became very hot.

As indicated by this event, and the two volcanoes that are still active and form the safety valves, the volcanic forces in Salvador have not yet spent themselves, although all indications show that they are far less active than in past ages. Earthquakes have been frequent, particularly in the neighborhood of the capital, which was wrecked by them in the years 1539, 1575, 1594, 1659, 1707, 1719, 1793, 1815, 1839, 1854, and 1873. It is, in fact, so subject to rockings and tremblings of the earth as to have acquired the name of the swinging hammock. The number of geysers and hot springs which exist in several of the departments are

also evidences of considerable volcanic heat yet existing beneath the surface. There can be no doubt, however, that the volcanic energy which in remote ages has had such a marked effect on the topography of the whole of the Pacific Coast of America is gradually dying out in Salvador, as it has done in other parts of the continent, and seismic disturbances subside and become less violent in the same ratio.

In the Sierra Madre Range the primitive rocks predominate, marking their ancient origin, but the Coast Range is entirely of plutonic material; the basalts, scoriæ, and ashes are all volcanic.

The slopes of the mountains, the valleys, and tablelands are deeply covered with rich alluvial soils, formed by the detritus of the rocks and decomposed vegetable matter, which are of wonderful fertility.

Salvador has three ports, through which pass all the ocean commerce of the Republic, La Unión, La Libertad, and Acajutla. The two latter are little more than open roadsteads, where ships anchor a mile or two from the coast and freight and passengers are carried by launches, from which they are elevated by machinery to piers extending out some distance from the shore.

La Unión is one of the best ports on the Pacific Coast of Central America. It is situated in the Bay of La Unión, which is an indentation of the magnificent Gulf of Fonseca, from which it is entered by a narrow strait. It is a secure and landlocked harbor, with good anchorage, and large enough to accommodate an immense traffic. Whenever it is reached by a railroad it will without doubt become the principal port of the Republic.

Chapter III.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

The Republic of Salvador is divided into 14 departments. The following table shows the names of the departments, the number of districts into which they are subdivided, and their capital cities, with the population in 1892:

Departments.	Capital cities.	Population.		Number of districts.
		Capitals.	Depart- ments.	
San Salvador.....	San Salvador	30,000	63,000	3
La Libertad	New San Salvador	11,000	49,000	2
Sonsonate	Sonsonate	11,000	41,000	2
Ahuachapán	Ahuachapán	12,000	37,000	2
Santa Ana.....	Santa Ana	33,000	80,000	3
Chalatenango	Chalatenango	6,000	54,000	2
Cuscatlán	Cojutepeque	8,000	62,000	2
Cabañas	Sensuntepeque	10,000	35,000	2
San Vincente.....	San Vincente	11,000	40,500	2
La Paz	Lacatecoluca	6,500	70,000	2
Usulután	Usulután	6,000	42,000	2
San Miguel	San Miguel	23,000	60,000	2
Morazan	Gotera	3,000	35,000	3
La Unión	La Unión	3,000	35,000	2
Total .....	.....	.....	703,500	.....

The 14 departments contain 31 districts, 27 cities, 51 towns, 164 villages, and 215 hamlets. As in other parts of Central America, the upper classes are either of pure white blood or have a large admixture of it, but the indigenous race is still largely represented in the country. They are naturally docile and tractable, and generally honest, orderly, and industrious. Salvador being smaller in size, more compact, and more densely populated than

some other parts of Central America, it has been easier for the Government to extend its paternal care over the mental improvement and material progress of the people, with admirable results, as the inhabitants of the cities have attained as high a degree of refinement as those of the United States, while the Indians, who form the majority of the agriculturists and laborers, are exhibiting marked signs of progress.

Spanish is the language of the country, although in some of the more secluded parts of the country, such as the Costa del Balsimo, or Balsam Coast, not only the old speech but many of the ancient usages still prevail.

DEPARTMENT OF SAN SALVADOR.

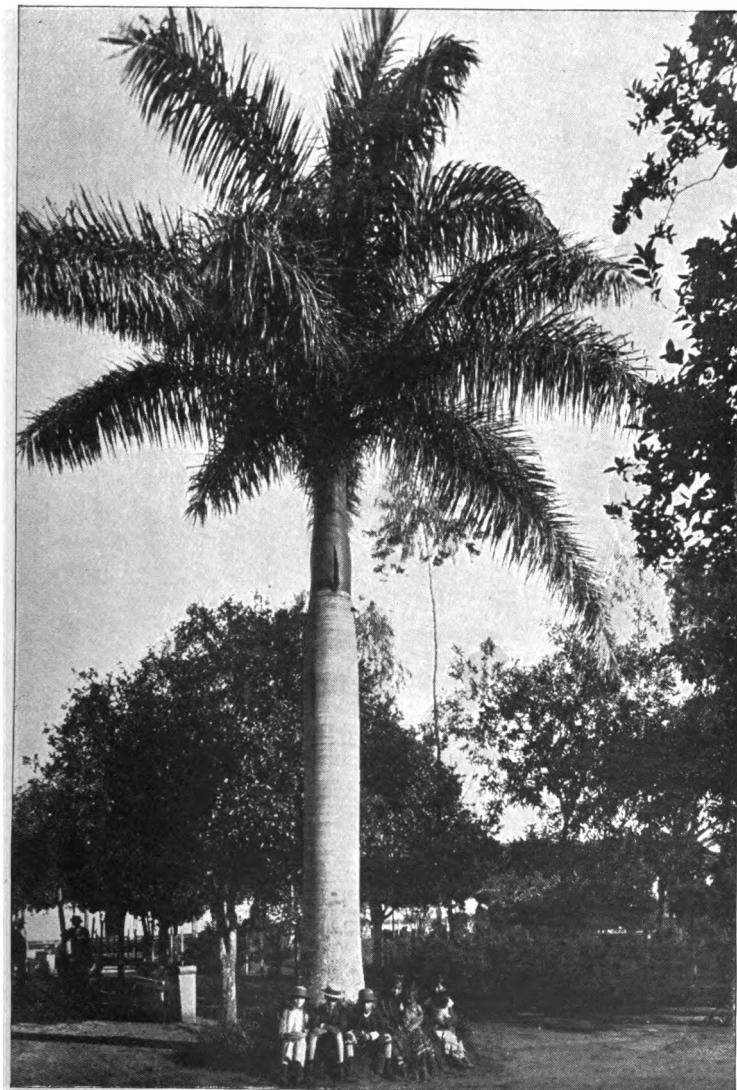
Cities.—San Salvador and Tonacatepeque.

Towns.—Mejicanos, Apopa, Nejapa, Santo Tomas, and Panchimalco.

The department of San Salvador is bounded on the north by the departments of Chalatenango and Cuscatlán, on the east by Cuscatlán and La Paz, on the south by La Libertad and La Paz, and on the west by La Libertad.

The surface of this department is rugged and picturesque. In the southern part it is crossed from east to west by the Coast Range of mountains; the center has many small valleys of great beauty and fertility, while in the north ranges of hills, bare of trees, give a mountainous appearance to the landscape. There are two volcanoes in this department—those of San Salvador, or Quezaltepeque, as it is called in the aboriginal language, and Ilopango, which is situated in the lake of the same name.

The department dates from 1821, being one of the original divisions created at that date, when the country was separated from Guatemala on gaining its independence. Its principal city, San Salvador, is the capital of the Republic. It is situated in the pleasant valley of Las Hamacas, on the river Acelhuate, in lati-



ROYAL PALM, SAN SALVADOR.

tude $13^{\circ} 45'$ north, and $80^{\circ} 8'$ longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich. It is 2,115 feet above the level of the sea. It was founded by Don Jorge de Alvarado, brother of the conqueror, Don Pedro, on the 4th of April, 1528, at a place a short distance from the present site, from which it was transferred to its present location in 1539. It was incorporated as a city in September, 1543. From 1834 to 1839 it was the capital of the Republic, a dignity which was in the latter year transferred to the city of San Vincente, but in 1840 it was definitely designated as the capital, and has since retained that distinction. Its streets are straight, well lighted, and nearly all paved.

All the offices of the Government departments are located in the city; also the supreme, civil, and military courts, and the ecclesiastical government. It has also an academy of science and belles-lettres, a chamber of commerce, a national library, an astronomical observatory, a museum, and botanical garden. Among its principal public buildings are the national palace, the executive mansion, the municipal building, the national theater, the cathedral, the university, the national institute, the artillery barracks, the hospital, the palace of justice, the orphan asylum, the polytechnic school, and ladies' normal college. It has also a handsome market, which is a private enterprise. It has two handsome public parks and several plazas or squares, in one of which, called Morazan, is a handsome monument of marble and bronze dedicated to him as the last President of United Central America.

The city has a well-organized police force, an abundant supply of excellent water, and in many respects will compare favorably with the cities of the United States or Europe. It has good hotels, cafés, and restaurants, where entertainment can be had at moderate prices. The suburbs and surroundings of the city are very pleasant, containing large numbers of private houses, with shrubbery, trees, and gardens. There is a magnificent establishment containing natural baths of various degrees of temperature.

The city has considerable commerce. It has three banks and a number of mercantile and agency firms. Manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent. In the city and suburbs there are establishments for the production of candles and soap, cigars, matches, ice, bricks of artificial stone, distilleries, saw and flour mills, sugar refineries, and mills for cleaning rice and coffee. A great deal of weaving is also done on hand looms, the products being shawls and scarfs of silk, flax, and cotton, and cotton cloth.

The city has suffered very much from earthquakes, which have frequently nearly reduced it to ruins, but on each occasion the perseverance and patriotism of its citizens have resulted in a reconstruction of its edifices in better and more substantial style. Profiting by these experiences the buildings have been built in a manner to render them almost earthquake proof, and recent earthquakes have proved much less disastrous than those of former days.

The city of San Salvador has for some years been connected with the city of New San Salvador, or Santa Tecla, by a horse railroad 10 miles in length, which is now being converted into a locomotive road, by whom it was purchased from the company which constructed it. It will be connected with the railroad to the port of Acajutla, which is now being built towards Santa Tecla.

Outside of the cities the inhabitants of the department are principally engaged in agriculture, producing coffee, sugar, tobacco, rice, corn, and beans.

DEPARTMENT OF LA LIBERTAD.

Cities.—New San Salvador (Santa Tecla) and Opico.

Towns.—La Libertad, Teotepeque, and Quezaltepeque.

The department of La Libertad is bounded on the north by the department of Chalatenango, on the east by San Salvador and La Paz, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the departments of Sonsonate and Santa Ana. The central part of its territory is very mountainous, being crossed from east to west

by the Coast Range of mountains and the system of the volcano of Quezaltepeque; the surface of the southern portion is broken by a great number of spurs extending from the mountain ranges to the ocean. To the west of the volcano exists the extensive basin of Sapopitau. The northern portion is crossed by high ridges between which extend extensive plains.

The volcano of Quezaltepeque, known also as the volcano of San Salvador, is extinct. It is 7,370 feet in height above the sea level; the upper part forms a cone occupied by a crater between 7 and 8 miles in circumference and 1,100 feet deep, at the bottom of which is a small lake. The western part of the department is known as the Balsam Coast. The department was created in February, 1865, from a part of the territory of the ancient department of San Salvador. The valleys and plains are very fertile, producing rich harvests of coffee, sugar, indigo, rice, timber, and corn; also the balsam, a product which is peculiar to Salvador. It has within its boundaries several large sugar refineries and distilleries, also many sawmills and mills for cleaning coffee. Its commerce is considerable through its port of La Libertad, which is one of the most important in the Republic, especially during the coffee season.

The capital city, Santa Tecla, or New San Salvador, is pleasantly situated in a picturesque valley at the foot of the volcano of San Salvador, at an elevation of 2,643 feet above the sea level, and 10 miles to the southeast of the capital of the Republic and 20 miles from the port of La Libertad. This city was founded by a decree dated 8th of August, 1854, for the purpose of removing to it the capital of the Republic, the city of San Salvador having been ruined by an earthquake in that year; hence the name of New San Salvador. The old capital was, however, rebuilt, and the change in the seat of government was not made. Its streets are wide and well laid out, and it has many handsome private residences, a large and handsome park, and several fine

drives in the pleasant suburbs. Its principal public buildings are the hospital, town hall, Government offices, and two handsome churches. It has about 11,000 inhabitants, and is connected by a horse railroad with the city of San Salvador.

DEPARTMENT OF SONSONATE.

Cities.—Sonsonate and Izalco.

Towns.—Nahuizalco, El Progreso, and Armenia.

The department of Sonsonate is bounded on the north by the department of Santa Ana, on the east by that of La Libertad, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the department of Ahuachapán. The northern part of its surface is very mountainous and relatively level on the south on the coast, from whence the land rises in great undulating terraces, which attain their greatest elevation in the mountain ranges.

In this department is situated the volcano of Izalco, which is the most active in Central America, and is of comparatively recent formation. Previous to February, 1770, it had no existence, but in that month a series of earthquakes took place, followed by a tremendous volcanic eruption. A large crater was formed, from which issued torrents of lava, rocks, and ashes in vast quantities, resulting in the formation of a cone, which is now 4,973 feet in height. It is still quite active, and from the light it gives, being visible at sea, it is known by sailors as the Salvadorean light-house. There are three other volcanoes in this department, but they are all extinct.

The seacoast is generally low and marshy, with groves of mangroves growing down into the sea. This is also known as the Balsam Coast, from the large number of trees existing from which this article is obtained. Its principal port is Acajutla, which has a good iron pier, erected in 1870, and is connected by railroad with the city of Sonsonate. This department was created by decree in February, 1855. Its principal agricultural productions

are coffee, sugar, cocoanuts, cacao, balsam, tobacco, cereals of various kinds, fruit, and a great variety of cabinet and other woods. It enjoys a large commerce, both export and import, and its manufactures are active, having many establishments for the manufacture of sugar, cigars, cotton cloth, pottery, mats and baskets, and several distilleries and salt works. The capital city, Sonsonate, is situated on the bank of the river Sensunapán, about 50 miles west of the capital of the Republic. Its streets are wide, rectilinear, and paved. It has a handsome city hall, a hospital, several churches, and a commodious railroad station; its dwellings are well built, and it is surrounded by pleasant suburbs. It has a population of about 11,000 inhabitants.

DEPARTMENT OF AHUACHAPÁN:

Cities.—Ahuachapán and Antiquizaya.

The department of Ahuachapán is bounded on the north and west by the Republic of Guatemala, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the east by the departments of Santa Ana and Sonsonate. The northern part of its surface is very rugged and its center mountainous, but it has level plains north of the Coast Range of mountains, which cross it from east to west. There are several volcanoes in this department and it is celebrated for its hot springs and sulphur baths. It was created in February, 1869, by the separation of a part of territory of the departments of Santa Ana and Sonsonate. The beautiful valley of Chalchuapa, which lies to the north of the Coast Range, is famous for its great fertility.

Agriculture is in a very satisfactory condition in this department, and large crops are produced of coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, cereals, and fine fruits and vegetables. It also enjoys a large commerce, exporting coffee and sugar through the port of Acajutla and sending large quantities of sugar and cereals to other parts of the Republic. It imports considerable quantities of foreign merchandise by sea, woolen goods and mercury from Guatemala, and cattle and mules from Honduras.

The city of Ahuachapán, its capital, is situated in a picturesque valley at the foot of the volcano of La Lagunita, on the right bank of the river Ahuachapán, at an elevation of 2,609 feet above the sea level, and 72 miles to the west of the capital of the Republic. Its streets are straight and the larger number of them are paved, that called the Riego being the handsomest in the city. Among its public buildings are the city hall, Government offices, hospital, a large church, several schoolhouses, and several fine bath houses. It has about 12,000 inhabitants.

DEPARTMENT OF SANTA ANA.

Cities.—Santa Ana, Chalchuapa, and Metapán.

Towns.—Texistepeque and Coatepeque.

The department of Santa Ana is bounded on the north by the Republics of Guatemala and Honduras, on the east by the departments of Chalatenango and La Libertad, on the south by that of Sonsonate, and on the west by Guatemala and the department of Ahuachapán.

This department has two extensive mountain ranges, one in the north and the other crossing its central portion from east to west. There are two volcanoes, Santa Ana and Mala Cara, the first named the most active. There are also three extinct volcanoes, Masatepeque, San Diego, and La Isla. The greater part of the department consists of two extensive and picturesque valleys; the northern valley watered by the river Lempa and its affluents and the southern by the Chalchuapa and the Suquiapa.

The department was created in February, 1855. Before 1821 it formed part of the ancient Province of Sonsonate. Until 1869 it comprised the districts of Ahuachapán and Antiquizaya, which in that year were separated from it to form the present department of Ahuachapán.

It is a rich agricultural country, producing a large amount of coffee, as well as sugar, indigo, tobacco, and various kinds of grain.

It has a very active commerce, exporting large quantities of coffee and importing European and American manufactures. It has also manufactories for the production of starch from the yucca plant, confectionery, cigars, and potteries, sugar works, and distilleries. Altogether, it is one of the most prosperous parts of the Republic.

Its principal city, Santa Ana, is situated in a beautiful valley, surrounded by hills, on the left bank of a small stream, at an elevation of 2,093 feet above the level of the sea, and 50 miles northeast of the capital of the Republic. It is a handsome city, with wide and well-paved streets. It is well supplied with water and has pleasant drives and good public baths. Among its public edifices are the municipal building, hospital, military barracks and headquarters, a public market, and several handsome churches. It is the largest city in the Republic, having a population of 33,000.

DEPARTMENT OF CHALATENANGO.

City.—Chalatenango.

Towns.—Tejutla, San Ignacio, San Francisco, Morazán, San Rafael, and Citalá,

The department of Chalatenango is bounded on the north by the Republic of Honduras, on the east by the same Republic and the department of Cabañas, on the south by the departments of Cabañas, Cuscatlán, San Salvador, and La Libertad, and on the west by that of Santa Ana. Its surface is very varied and, with the exception of the valleys of the river Lempa and its tributary streams, very mountainous, especially in the north and northeastern part of its territory. At least two-thirds of it are occupied with lofty ranges and the spurs running from them.

The principal agricultural products are indigo, corn, wheat, rice, and beans. There are several distilleries and manufactories of starch, turpentine, cheese, earthenware, and candles of vegetable

wax, a substance which is obtained by boiling the fruit of a shrub which grows wild. The larger part of the commerce of this department is transacted at the annual fair of Chalatenango, which is famous throughout Central America. It is attended by merchants from all parts of this and the adjoining republics, and extensive transactions take place in indigo, cattle, and native and foreign manufactures.

The chief city, Chalatenango, is situated to the southeast of the mountain of La Peña, on the rivers Tamulasca and Colco, at an elevation of 1,660 feet above the sea level, and 45 miles northeast of the capital of the Republic. It was originally a native town, and the first white people among its inhabitants were sent there by the Spanish governor of the territory in 1791. The principal occupations of its citizens are agriculture and cattle dealing. It has a population of 6,000.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSCATLÁN.

Cities.—Cojutepeque and Suchitoto.

Towns.—San Pedro Perulapán, Tenancingo, San Rafael, and Guyabal.

The department of Cuscatlán is bounded on the north by the departments of Chalatenango and Cabañas, on the east by the same and that of San Vincente, on the south by those of San Vincente and La Paz, and on the west by that of San Salvador. Its surface is very mountainous and broken, the greater part of its territory being covered by lofty ranges, separated by narrow valleys. Towards the north and northeast it is comparatively level in the valleys traversed by the rivers Lempa and Cuezalapa. It was created in May, 1835. It then comprised the territory which now forms the department of Chalatenango, which was separated from it in 1855. In 1875 it also contributed a portion of its territory towards the formation of the department of Cabañas. It has two extinct volcanoes, Cojutepeque and Guazapa. It is

almost entirely an agricultural district, producing coffee, sugar, indigo, rice, tobacco, cheese, starch, and cereals. Its principal commerce is transacted at the feast of St. John, in Cojutepeque, on the 29th of August, and that of the Concepcion, held at Suchitoto on the 8th of December in each year. At these times there is a gathering of merchants and dealers from all parts of the country, and extensive transactions are made in cattle, cheese, indigo, and other native products, and in foreign merchandise.

Cojutepeque, the principal city, is situated nearly at the summit and to the north of the peak of the volcano of Cojutepeque, at an elevation of 2,614 feet above the sea level. It is a very old town, having been classed as a town in 1756 and as a city in 1846. Its streets are narrow and crooked, but its suburbs are beautiful and from the elevated location command fine panoramas of the surrounding country. Among its public buildings are a town hall, hospital, public schoolhouse, and four churches. It has also good public baths. It has a population of 8,000, most of whom are employed in agricultural pursuits.

DEPARTMENT OF CABANAS.

Cities.—Sensuntepeque and Ilobasco.

Towns.—Victoria, Dolores, San Isidro, Jutiapa, and Tejutepeque.

The department of Cabañas is bounded on the north and northeast by the Republic of Honduras, on the east by the department of San Miguel, on the south by those of San Vincente and Cuscatlán, and on the west by that of Cuscatlán. This is essentially a mountain district. It is crossed in various directions by high ranges and chains of mountains, which give it a wild and desolate appearance, particularly toward the north and east. It has, however, some very fertile valleys, which produce indigo, rice, corn, and other grains. Its principal industrial establishments are for the manufacture of earthenware, cheese, lime, and several distilleries. It has considerable commerce, which reaches great proportions at the fair

of Santa Barbara, which is held at Sensuntepeque on the 4th of December of each year.

Its chief city, Sensuntepeque, is situated on the southern slope of the mountain of Pelón, at an elevation of 2,316 feet above the sea and 57 miles east-northeast from the capital of the Republic. It is a very picturesque city, has a handsome park, fine public baths, and enjoys a beautiful climate. Among its public buildings are a fine town hall, two churches, several school buildings, and a prison which is considered the most secure in the Republic. It has a population of 10,000. The principal industry is the growth and preparation of indigo.

DEPARTMENT OF SAN VINCENTE.

City.—San Vincente.

Towns.—Apastepeque, Tecoluca, Guadalupe, Verapaz, Tepetitán, San Sebastian, Santo Domingo, San Esteban, San Lorenzo, and Santa Clara.

The department of San Vincente is bounded on the north by the department of Cabañas, on the east by those of San Miguel and Usulután, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the departments of La Paz and Cuscatlán. It is mountainous in the north and central portions, but level in the south toward the ocean. It has two extinct volcanoes, Chicontepec and Siguatepeque—the former is the highest volcanic mountain in the Republic, its summit being 8,661 feet above the sea level. It is notable for several geysers that exist on the northeastern slope of the mountain, which emit great volumes of steam, accompanied with great noise that can be heard at a distance of more than 2 miles. There are also a number of hot springs in various parts of the department. It was created a departmental division of the Republic in 1836, embracing the territory which, under the same name, formed one of the territorial divisions of the country under Spanish rule, and the eastern portion of the department of Cabañas.

The principal agricultural products are indigo, sugar, coffee, tobacco, timber, cereals of all kinds, and fine fruits. It has manufactures of silk shawls, shoes, hats, salt, starch, and cigars, and several distilleries. It has considerable commerce, principally transacted during the fair of All Saints, which is held annually on the 1st of November, when large quantities of merchandise are bought and sold, consisting principally of indigo, cheese, cattle, grain, and foreign goods.

The chief city, San Vincente, is situated on the right bank of the river Acahuapa, at an elevation of 1,683 feet above the level of the sea and 45 miles to the eastward of the capital of the Republic. It is a very ancient city, having been founded in 1634. It was ranked as a town in 1658 and classed as a city in 1812. It was the capital of the country from 1834 until 1839. Its streets are generally straight and well paved; its suburbs are pleasant and well supplied with shrubbery and trees; it has also many good public baths. Among its public buildings are a handsome town hall, a hospital, five churches, and twelve public schools. It has 11,000 inhabitants.

DEPARTMENT OF LA PAZ.

City.—Zacatecoluca.

Towns.—Santiago Nonualco, San Pedro Nonualco, Olocuilta, and San Pedro Mazahuat.

The department of La Paz is bounded on the north by the departments of Cuscatlán and San Vincente, on the east by the last named, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the departments of San Salvador and La Libertad. The northern part of its territory is mountainous, being crossed from east to west by the Coast Range, from the summits of which the surface descends gradually, forming great terraces, until within about 9 miles from the sea it becomes flat and forms a plain which is generally inundated in the rainy season, and is covered by dense forests abound-

ing in India rubber, dye, and cabinet woods, and other useful timber. The flooding of these lowlands in the wet season and the evaporation during the hot weather of the dry season render this region unhealthy for several months in the year, giving rise to malarial fevers.

The principal agricultural products of this department are coffee, sugar, indigo, tobacco, cereals, and fruit. It has few manufactories, its industrial products being confined to cotton cloth, palm-leaf hats, and mats. The manufacture of salt in the lowlands subject to overflow by the sea, is the most active industry of this region. Its commerce is not large, and consists principally of transactions in salt, grain, coffee, and foreign merchandise.

Zacatecoluca, the chief city, is on the right bank of the river Sapuyo, at an elevation of 410 feet above the sea, and 30 miles to the southeast of the capital of the Republic. It is an old place, and was raised to the rank of a town in 1825 and to a city in 1838. Its principal public buildings are a town hall, hospital, church, and several schoolhouses. In the plaza is a beautiful public fountain; it has also good public baths and a handsome park. Its population is 6,500, who are principally employed in the cultivation of coffee and in the salt industry.

DEPARTMENT OF USULUTÁN.

Cities.—Usulután, Jucuapa, and Alegria.

Towns.—Santa Elena and Jiquilisco.

The department of Usulután is bounded on the north and east by the department of San Miguel, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the department of San Vincente.

The central part of this department is mountainous, being crossed by a lofty range, north of which the country is relatively level, but somewhat broken. In the south it is low, and toward the coast even swampy during the rainy season. It has within its territory three extinct volcanoes, Usulután, Jucuapa, and Tabu-

reto. The two last named have small lakes of sulphurous water in their ancient craters. In a dry ravine, extending from the southeast of the village of Tecapa toward the river Lempa, are a number of geysers which emit columns of sulphurous vapors and dense smoke. The largest of these is called El Tronador (The Thunderer), which has formed a small crater, from which is thrown out a heavy column of steam, saturated with sulphureted hydrogen and other gases, with a noise which can be heard for a great distance, from which it derives its name.

This department was created in 1865, having been segregated from the territory of that of San Miguel. Its principal agricultural products are rice, tobacco, indigo, coffee, coarse brown sugar, timber, and a great variety of fruits. The principal industrial products are salt, starch from the yucca, lime, and cheese of good quality. There are also several distilleries. Its principal commerce is in salt, with which it supplies the various northern departments.

Usulután, the chief city, is situated on the right bank of a stream called Juano, at an elevation of 420 feet above the sea level, and 95 miles southeast from the capital of the Republic. It is a pleasant and picturesque town. In the latter part of the seventeenth century it was the residence of the authorities of the ancient Province of San Miguel. It was classed as a town in 1827, and in 1860 it was raised to the rank of a city. Among its principal public edifices are a town hall, a schoolhouse, and a building occupied by an institute of higher education, a large church, and a prison. It has a population of 6,000, who are principally employed in agriculture and the manufacture of salt.

DEPARTMENT OF SAN MIGUEL.

Cities.—San Miguel and Chinameca.

Towns.—Uluazapa, Moncagua, Chapeltique, Cacaguatique, and Sesori.

The department of San Miguel is bounded on the north by the Republic of Honduras and the department of Morazán, on the east by the latter department and that of La Unión, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the departments of Usulután and Cabañas. The greater part of its surface is mountainous, although it has a portion comparatively level to the north of the boundary of Usulután and in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande. Its seashores differ from those of the other maritime departments, as they are rocky and inaccessible and traversed by mountainous spurs and ridges. There are in this department two inactive volcanoes, San Miguel and Chinameca. Although neither of these have been recently in eruption, the former gives evidence, by frequent emissions of smoke and steam, that it may at any day resume its activity. There are a number of valleys among the mountains which are famed for their fertility; also a number of hot and medicinal springs.

The principal agricultural products are indigo, sugar, coffee, timber for building, and cabinet woods, grain, and a variety of fruits. Among its manufactures are saddlery, shoes, articles of tortoise shell, pickles, lime, cheese, and rum. It has considerable commerce, a large amount of which is transacted at the fair of La Paz, which is held annually on the 21st of November in the city of San Miguel, which is largely attended by merchants of the various Central and South American countries. The principal commodities dealt in are indigo, cattle, cheese, and a great variety of foreign merchandise.

The principal city, San Miguel, is situated northeastward from the volcano of San Miguel and about three-quarters of a mile from the right bank of the Rio Grande, at an elevation of 360 feet above the sea level, and 107 miles east of the capital of the Republic. It is an important and handsome city, with broad, straight, and well-paved streets, and well-built and fine houses. It does not, however, bear a good reputation from a sanitary point

of view, as it suffers from malarial exhalations arising from the marshes which exist to the southeast of the city. In its neighborhood are the remains of an ancient aboriginal city, the foundations of which can be traced over a large area. San Miguel was founded by the Spaniards in 1530, and was ranked as a city in 1586. Among its important public edifices are a fine municipal building, the law courts, hospital, market, Government revenue offices and post-office, and several handsome churches. It has 23,000 inhabitants, who are principally occupied in the cultivation of indigo and cereals, the breeding of cattle and hogs, and in foreign commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF MORAZAN.

City.—Gotera.

Towns.—Sociedad, San Carlos, Jocoro, Osicala, and El Rosario.

The department of Morazan is bounded on the north by the Republic of Honduras, on the east by the Department of La Unión, on the south by La Unión and San Miguel, and on the west by the latter. The surface of this department is mountainous in the northern part, where it is crossed from east to west by a chain of mountains. In the south and toward the Honduran frontier it is level, forming the plains occupied by the tributaries of the river Tocola and the Rio Grande. There are also many fertile valleys among the mountains. This department was created in 1875, from territory formerly belonging to San Miguel. Until 1887 it was known by the name of Gotera, but in that year the name was changed to Morazan by decree of Congress, in memory of the last President of the Central American Federation. It has within its territory some rich mineral districts, in which there are many silver mines in active operation.

The principal agricultural products are indigo, sugar, rice, corn, and a great variety of fruits. Among its industries are the manufacture of cordage, mats, hats, lime, and earthenware of good

quality. It enjoys an active commerce, which is largely due to the number of mining establishments.

The principal city, Gotera, is situated on the left bank of the Rio Grande, at an elevation of 2,119 feet above the sea level, and 137 miles east of the capital of the Republic. It is a small place, but of very picturesque appearance. Its principal public buildings are the town hall and Government building. It has a population of 3,000, who are principally employed in silver mining and agriculture.

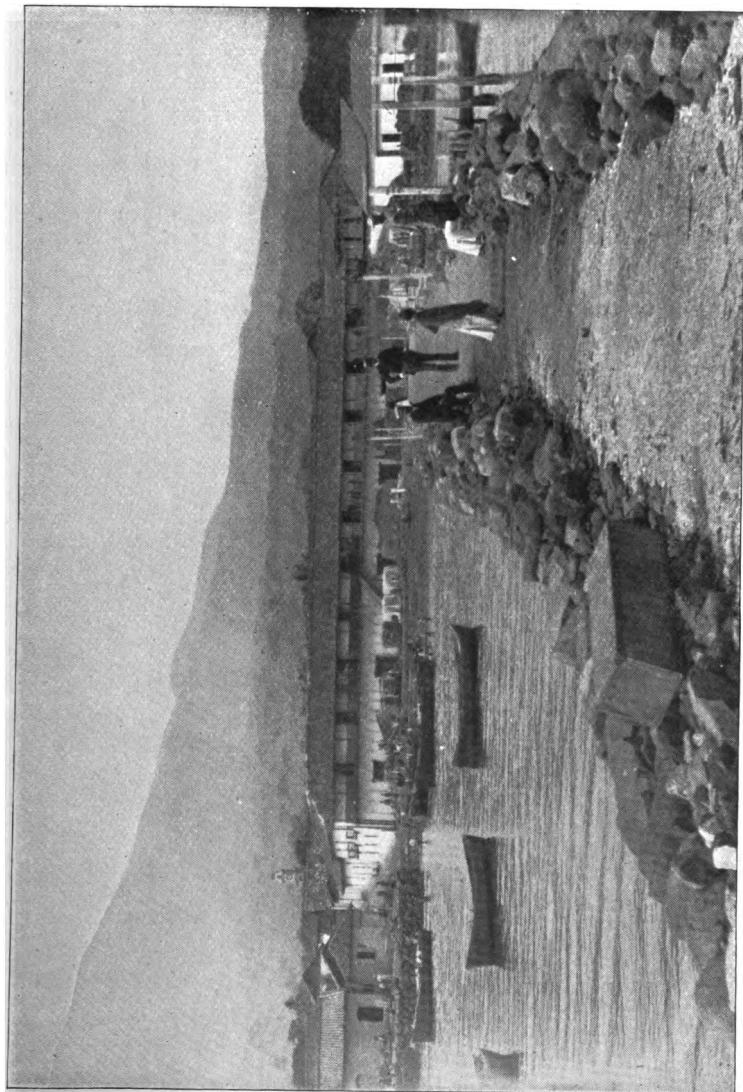
DEPARTMENT OF LA UNIÓN.

Cities.—La Unión, San Alejo, Santa Rosa.

Towns.—Pasaquina, Sauce, Anamorós, Nueva Esparta, Concepción de Oriente.

The department of La Unión is bounded on the north by the Republic of Honduras, on the east by that Republic and the Bay of Fonseca, on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the departments of San Miguel and Morazan. The western part of its territory is mountainous; the northern portion, although rugged, has many extensive plains and valleys noted for their fertility. The coast is low and swampy in the rainy season from the Honduras boundary, at the mouth of the Guascorán River, to the port of La Unión; the remainder of its coast line, although somewhat low, is dry and in places rugged. On the peninsula which separates the Bay of Fonseca from the Pacific Ocean is the great volcano of Conchagua, rising to a height of 7,000 feet above the sea level, and about 20 miles in circumference at its base. It was in eruption in February, 1868, but since that time it has been dormant.

This department was created in 1865 by separation from the territory of the department of San Miguel. It is a rich mineral region and has a large number of mines in active operation. Agriculture is also prosperous, and large quantities of indigo, corn, rice,



LA UNION, SALVADOR.

and a variety of fruits are produced; also timber and dyewoods. Among its industrial products are lime, palm-leaf hats and mats, soap, articles of tortoise shell, cheese, hides, candles, dried fish, and oysters. Through the port of La Unión there is an active business both in exports and imports, and commerce is active throughout the department.

The principal city, La Unión, is also one of the chief ports of the Republic. It is situated on the shore of the Bay of Fonseca, 144 miles east-southeast from the capital of the Republic. It is not a large town, but it is well built and enjoys a large commerce. Its principal public buildings are a good town hall, a modern church, custom-house and warehouses, and several schoolhouses. It has a population of 3,000, who are chiefly occupied in commerce and agriculture.

Chapter IV.

CONSTITUTION AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Salvador is a free, sovereign, and independent Republic, and its government is democratic, alternative, and representative. It delegates its sovereign powers to the authorities established by the Constitution promulgated on the 13th of August, 1886, namely: The legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative is exercised by a Congress of Deputies elected by the people, three from each department, which meets in ordinary session every year and in extra session whenever the Executive, in council with his ministers, may deem it necessary. The executive power is exercised by a citizen who bears the title of President of the Republic, with the ministers at the head of the respective departments, four in number, and are designated as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Religion; Minister of the Treasury, Public Credit, War, and Marine; Minister of the Interior and Government; Minister of Public Works, Instruction, and Charities.

The President is elected by direct vote of the people for a term of four years. He is also commander in chief of the army. In case of a failure to elect, he is chosen by a majority of votes in the Congress from the three candidates having the largest number of votes in the popular election. He is not eligible to re-election either as President or Vice-President until after the lapse of four years. He is inaugurated on the 1st of March following his election.

The judicial power is exercised by a supreme court, which

holds its sittings in the city of San Salvador. Two district courts are also held in that city and district courts in the cities of Santa Ana, San Miguel, and Cojutepeque. There are also several circuit judges and justices of the peace in their respective districts.

The government of each department is in charge of a governor, who is also commandant of the military in his section, and is appointed by the Executive. The different municipalities are governed by their own officers elected directly by the people. These consist of an alcalde, a syndic, and two or more regidores or aldermen, according to the population.

As the Constitution is a voluminous document, containing many items of interest, a full translation of it is given in the Appendix; also of a law passed in September, 1886, amplifying and explaining the constitutional provisions relating to foreigners.

Chapter V.

EDUCATION, CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, AND RELIGION.

For some years past the Government of Salvador has made great efforts to improve and develop the educational facilities of the country. In his message to Congress, delivered February 20, 1893, President Ezeta said:

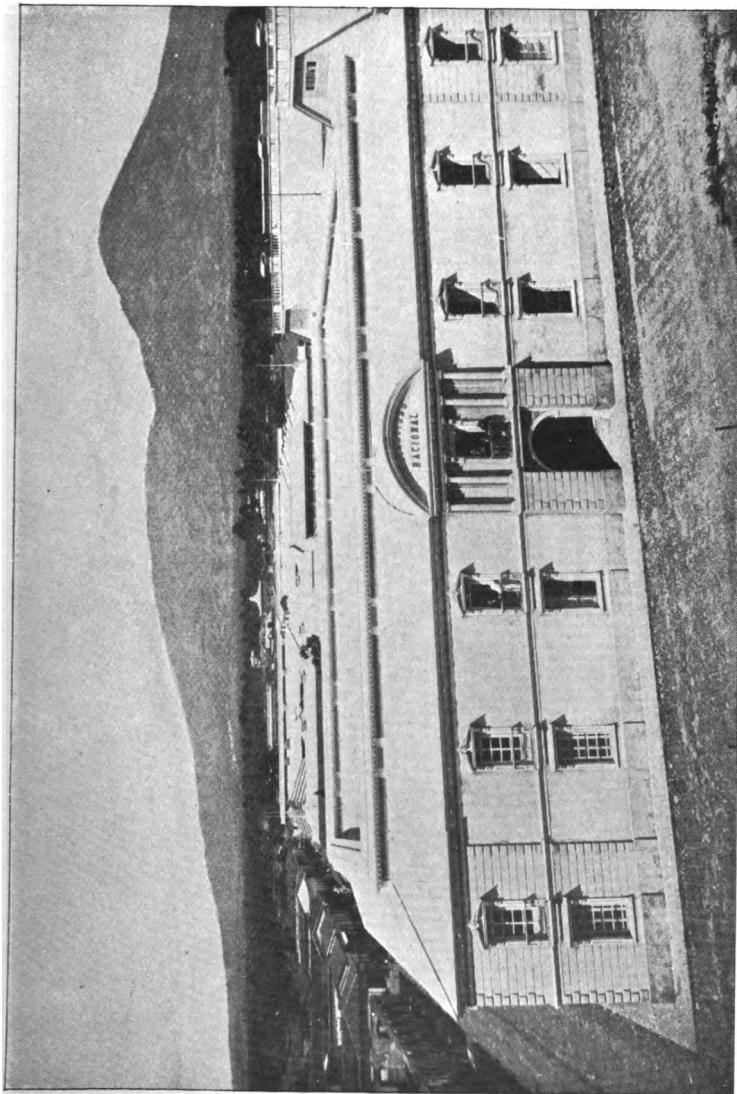
Profoundly convinced of the beneficial influence which education and instruction exercises on all social classes, I have continued during the past year to extend to this important branch the most decided protection.

The large number of educational establishments sustained in greater part by the State has rendered necessary the investment of large sums in the salaries of professors and in the purchase of supplies and text-books. Knowing the difficulties under which authors labor in a young country like ours, I have ordered the printing at the public expense of various important works produced by some of the best talent of the country. Some of them unite intrinsic merit with fitness for use as text-books in our educational establishments.

Education in Salvador is divided into three classes, primary, secondary, and superior or professional. According to the provisions of the Constitution primary education is nonclerical, gratuitous, and obligatory. Secondary comprises preparatory studies for a university course and education for commercial life, land surveying, and for teachers.

Professional education in the National University comprises law, medicine and surgery, civil engineering, and pharmacy. At the date of the last report, in 1893, there existed in the Republic 585 primary schools, including those for boys and girls. The average daily attendance of pupils amounted to 29,427. There is also in the city of San Salvador a kindergarten, sustained by private means, which was founded by Señorita Augustina Charvin.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, SAN SALVADOR.



For secondary education there are three official institutes supported by the Government, the Western, the Central, and the Eastern. The Central, which is located at the capital, has a museum, a cabinet of physical science, and a meteorological observatory. In the capital the Government also sustains a ladies' normal college, the polytechnic school, and a normal school for young men.

There are also in different parts of the country the following private colleges for secondary education: At the capital, the Salvadorean Lyceum, with 125 pupils; Santa Teresa College for girls, and a theological seminary. At New San Salvador there are two colleges for males, San Luis and The Sacred Heart, and one for girls, called Santa Teresa. At Lacatecoluca, capital of the department of La Paz, there is one; another in San Vincente; one in Sonsonate; one in Usulután, called the National Institute, and one called La Concordia in Ahuachapán.

Higher or professional education is regulated by a law passed February 15, 1886. The government of the university is exercised by a board called "Superior Council of Public Instruction." The rector of the university is the chief of the establishment. The faculties are pharmacy and natural science, medicine and surgery, jurisprudence, and civil engineering. The curriculum necessary for graduation is, in pharmacy and natural science, three years; medicine and surgery, six years; jurisprudence, seven years; topographical engineering, three years; and in the departments of architecture, mechanical engineering, and bridges and roads, four years. There is a good public library and free reading room, which occupies commodious apartments in the building of the National University.

There has lately been established at the capital a national college for the higher education of women.

The amount appropriated by the Government for public education during the year 1892 was \$308,382.50.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

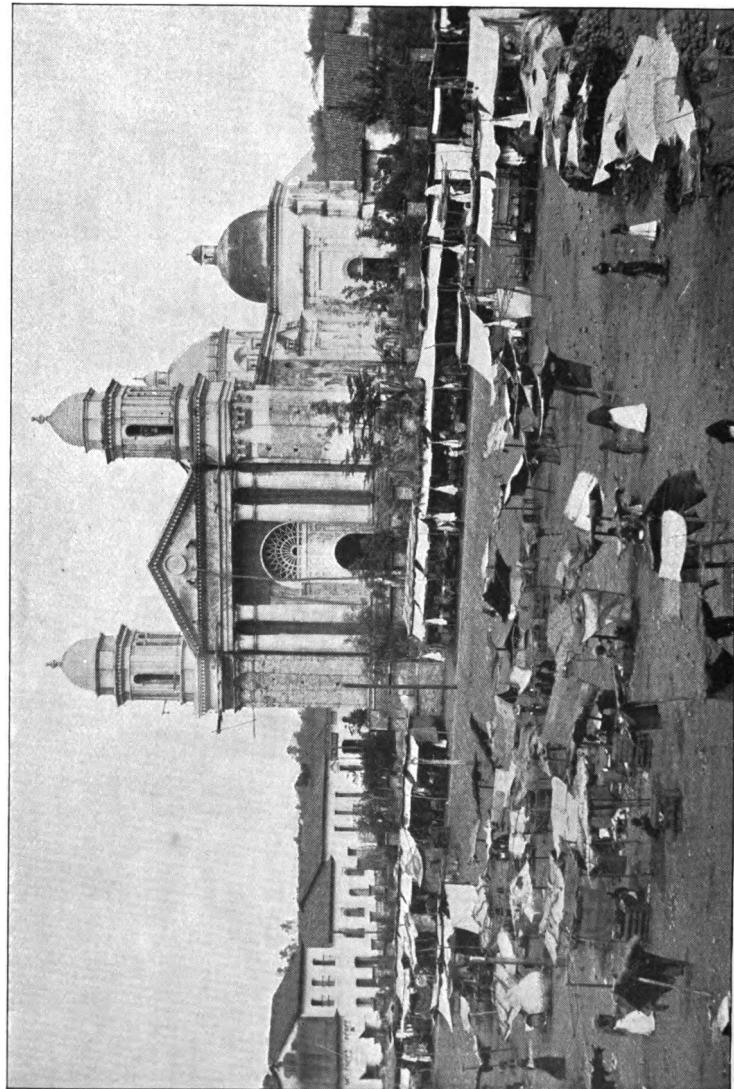
The charitable and benevolent institutions of Salvador are under the direct charge of the Government, and are controlled and regulated by the Minister of Education, Public Works and Benevolence.

Standing in the front rank among these institutions are the hospitals, which are established in the cities of San Salvador, Santa Ana, Sonsonate, Ahuachapán, Nueva San Salvador, Zacatecoluca, San Vincente, San Miguel, Alegría, Chalatenango, and La Unión, which are all well organized and equipped. The hospital in the city of San Salvador in particular is an honor to the country and the Government as an admirably equipped institution with an excellent medical staff and the nursing and household arrangements in charge of the Sisters of Charity. During the year 1892 3,196 patients were treated, of whom 2,791 were discharged cured, 201 died, and 224 remained under treatment at the end of the year; the expenses amounted to \$80,101.72. During the year 1891, 7,560 patients were cared for in all the hospitals of the Republic, of whom 598 died, or about 8 per cent. The total expenses amounted to \$156,054.05.

A new and magnificent hospital building is being erected in the city of San Salvador which will bear the name of the Rosales Hospital, in memory of the late Don José Rosales, who bequeathed the munificent sum of between three and four millions of pesos (dollars) for this purpose. Iron is the principal material used in its construction which is manufactured in Belgium.

There is in the city of San Salvador an excellent asylum and school for orphans of both sexes, where they not only receive a good primary education, but the boys are taught carpentry, shoemaking, and other trades, and the girls the occupations adapted to their sex; there are also classes in music and electric telegraphy. The institution is admirably managed by the Sisters of Charity.

SONSONATE, SALVADOR.



There is also in the city an asylum for the aged poor, which is supported by the Government. An asylum for orphans has also recently been established in the city of Sonsonate.

The latest report states that the amount expended by the Government for the support of benevolent institutions during the year, in addition to sums contributed by charitable individuals, was \$190,000.

RELIGION.

As a natural consequence of its long ascendancy during the Spanish rule, the prevailing religion in Salvador is the Roman Catholic, and previous to the liberal revolution in 1871 no other was tolerated. The consequence of that movement was the proclamation of religious freedom, the removal of the cemeteries from clerical government, legalizing civil marriage, making education nonclerical, and the abolition of monastic institutions. All these changes are embodied in the Constitution promulgated on the 13th of August, 1886, and under which the country is now governed, which guarantees the free exercise of all religions without other limitation than the preservation of morality and public order. The diocese of San Salvador was created in the year 1842; the fourth bishop, who is now in charge, is Dr. Don Adolfo Perez y Aguilar.

Bull. 58—3

Chapter VI.

CLIMATE AND SEASONS.

The lowlands of Salvador are generally hot, as must be expected in a tropical country, but the high table-lands and mountain slopes of the interior are comparatively temperate and cool and enjoy a delightful and healthy climate. There are only two seasons, the wet, called by the natives winter, and the dry, called summer; the former commences in May and continues until October, and the dry season from November until April. The heaviest rains occur in July and August, in which months strong winds precede the rain, which finally falls in torrents, frequently accompanied by heavy thunder and continued electrical discharges. During the rainy season there are two short intervals when no rain falls and the skies are bright and serene. These are called the Canicula (dog days) and the short summer of St. John. September and October are the two most unpleasant months; while the rain does not fall in torrent-like thunder showers, it is more continuous. During this time the lowlands near the coast and river bottoms are flooded, the roads become impassable, the diligence and carrying lines suspend their traffic, and internal mail routes are delayed and interrupted.

The climate of Salvador is healthy, except that in the low coast lands at certain seasons malarial fevers prevail, but no other part of the Republic is subject to endemic diseases. Although exact mortuary statistics are difficult to be obtained, the annual death rate for the whole country is estimated at about 10 in the 1,000.

SAN SALVADOR—GENERAL VIEW FROM PARK.



Dr. David J. Guzman, in a work on the physical aspects of Salvador, gives some valuable hints to immigrants and unacclimated persons visiting the country, of which the following is a translation:

When the European lands on our shores he soon feels the moist heat which prevails, particularly in the wet season. His strength begins gradually to fail, and his appetite, which in his native country (particularly if he is from the north) was vigorous, soon languishes; his habitual energy declines. He then begins to realize the influence which the new climate exercises on his animal economy and the necessity of moderating the hard work to which he may have been accustomed in his own country, but which here would occasion serious damage to the health of an immigrant. He will observe that the native, notwithstanding that he is acclimatized, knows how to resist the heat and escape fatigue by moderating his work and performing it in the cool hours of the morning and evening.

He should avoid the immoderate use of fruits which, although to him new and delicious, will disarrange the gastro-intestinal functions and produce grave disorders in them. A necessary precaution for the immigrant to take is to provide against sudden changes of temperature. Frequently, before a rainfall, an oppressive moist heat is felt, causing a profuse perspiration. While in this condition a fresh breeze frequently springs up which, unless precaution is taken against a sudden chill, may occasion grave disorders of the organs of respiration and digestion, producing dysentery and inflammatory affections of the chest, especially if the immigrant is stout and full-blooded. Light flannel clothing constantly worn will provide against chills. Although at first they may appear to be uncomfortably warm, use will soon make them preferable to cotton and linen, which have the disadvantage of cooling the wearer too quickly, thus producing conditions deleterious to health.

The skin should be kept in good condition, as perspiration, which is active in hot climates, should be unobstructed. For this purpose sea or river baths, combining exercise with cleanliness, are very salutary. Care should be taken to avoid sleeping in low and damp places. The air, laden with miasma, arising from decomposing vegetable and animal matter, occupies by its specific gravity the lower strata of the atmosphere. It is from this cause that houses in low and damp locations are attacked by fevers of all kinds and types, which at times occasion ravages among newly arrived people. If situated in the country, houses should be located on the high grounds and as far distant as possible from swamps and marshes. Clothing should be loose, so as to admit free circulation of air

and perspiration and unincumbered movement, and should not be dark in color, as dark colors absorb the heat and light ones best resist the solar radiation.

In hot climates like ours digestion is weak and slow. Animal foods, and fats in particular, which are heat-producing, are injurious to the inhabitants, as much from the difficulty of their digestion as from the additional labor imposed on the liver, which has to secrete a greater quantity of bile to dissolve the excess of fatty matter introduced. This extra work will in time produce the various forms of inflammation to which this organ is liable in tropical countries.

The food of the colonist in Salvador should be a properly proportioned mixture of animal and vegetable substances, without an excess of spices and condiments, which are generally used in our national food for the purpose of stimulating the appetite, rendered sluggish by the prevalence of great heat, particularly on the coast. It may be found useful to use with the meals good wines diluted with alkaline mineral waters, such as vichy, etc. All spirituous drinks should be used very moderately, and only immediately before or with meals. Persons who use spirituous liquors to excess, particularly foreigners who are of a sanguine constitution or temperament, will quickly suffer from their destructive effects, as they cause acute congestion of the liver and the gastro-intestinal organs, producing in the former active inflammations and in the latter diarrhea and dysentery more or less severe.

These causes, and the heat and humidity which prevail in some localities, will, unless proper precaution is used, reduce the newly arrived stranger to a condition of weakness injurious both to mind and body.

It may also be logically inferred that the colonist, on arrival in a tropical country such as ours, ought not to radically change the habits acquired at home. It will be sufficient to introduce some slight modifications which will not violently and suddenly change his former methods of life.

The above-named precautions are only such as should be taken by all natives of northern regions visiting for the first time a tropical country. In the majority of cases where foreigners suffer from the change of climate the cause can be traced to their own imprudence and careless habits of life. With only ordinary attention to hygienic laws, and particularly to temperance in eating and drinking, there is no reason why any person of good constitution should not enjoy as good health in Salvador as in any other part of the world.

The Government has of late years bestowed most praiseworthy

attention to the preservation of the public health. Preventive measures are employed against the spread of infectious diseases, and vaccination has been made obligatory. In the city of San Salvador especially, the health officer has shown great vigilance and skill in these directions, and has subjected provisions of all kinds to the strictest supervision. These, with the construction of sewers and other sanitary arrangements, are contributing largely to the healthy condition of the city.

Chapter VII.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

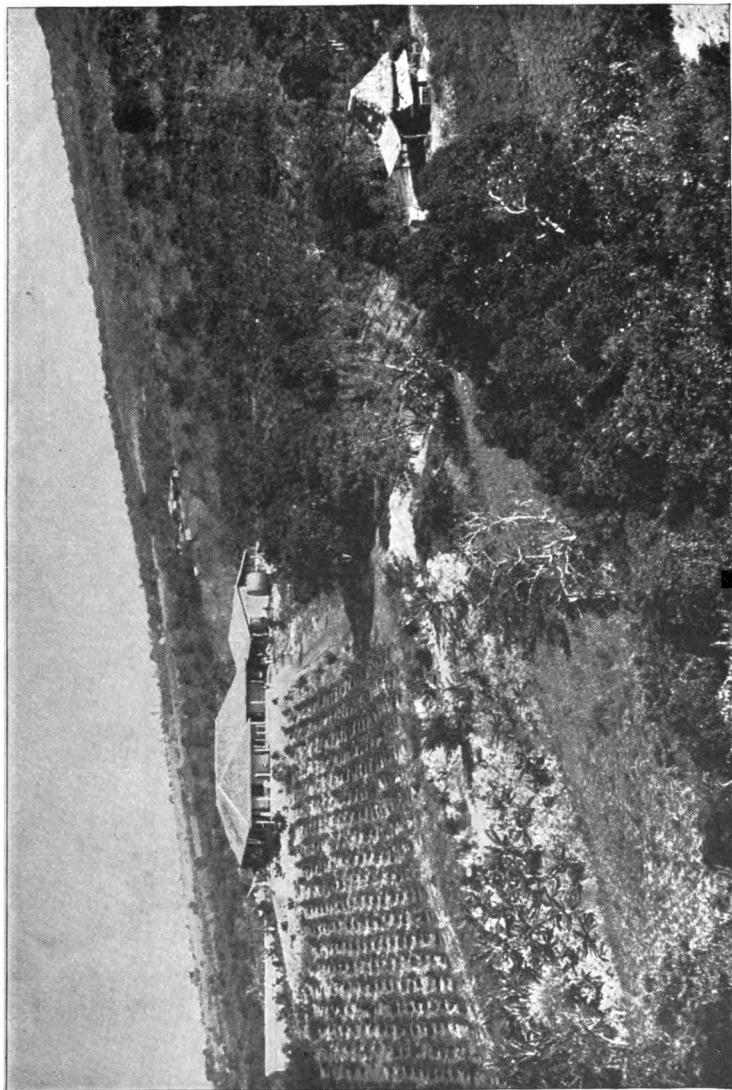
Agriculture has always been the principal industry of Salvador. It has, within the past few years particularly, attained considerable development and has given evidence of progress and some improvement on the primitive methods which have been in use from remote ages, but there is still necessity for a wider diffusion of knowledge and the introduction of modern methods and improved machinery and implements.

As a rule the agriculturists do not understand the use of fertilizers, and they conduct all their operations in the most primitive manner. When they have succeeded in exhausting the soil and they find their crops diminishing, they allow it to lie fallow and cultivate a new field. The implements in use are of the most antiquated patterns, and it is very difficult to introduce new ones or to induce the native farmers to adopt any novelties.

The chief agricultural products are coffee, indigo, balsam, sugar, tobacco, India rubber, rice, cacao, cotton, cereals, and fruits.

COFFEE.

Coffee is produced in all parts of the Republic wherever the lands rise from 1,500 to 4,000 feet above the sea level. It is by far the most important product of the country, as it has for some years past formed more than one-half of the total amount of the exports. The best and most productive plantations are in the departments of Santa Ana, Sonsonate, Ahuachapan, La Libertad, and San Salvador. Cuscatlán, La Paz, and Usulután are also



COFFEE ESTATE NEAR SAN SALVADOR.

making considerable progress in this industry, as within the past few years many thousands of trees have been planted in those departments, which will soon enable them to export large quantities.

In starting a coffee plantation it is usual to purchase the young trees about 2 years old from nurseries, as by this method two years' time is saved and the returns of profit on the investment correspondingly quickened. The average price of the trees at that age is \$10 to \$20 per 1,000.

The coffee tree is a tender shrub, and needs careful tending and protection from the sun from the time of planting and even for years after it has begun to produce crops. For this purpose bananas, plantains, or other quick-growing, wide-branching trees are planted between the rows. Careful weeding is also a necessity. It is generally calculated that the trees will be sufficiently matured when 3 years old to produce a fair crop, which will continue to increase until the seventh year, when it will have reached its maximum. It is calculated that the outlay for labor and expenses in producing coffee to the grower is about 5 cents per pound. The retail price varies from 10 to 25 cents per pound. It is estimated that about one-half of the crop is consumed in the country and the remainder exported.

The last crop was not as abundant as the preceding one, showing a decrease of nearly 18,000 bags, but it has brought higher prices, ordinary quality selling as high as \$30 to \$32 Salvador currency per quintal (101 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds). Some drawback, however, exists on this increased price in the imposition of a new tax of \$2.25 gold on all exported coffee in lieu of the former tax of \$1 silver.

INDIGO.

The botanical name of the plant which produces the indigo of commerce is *Indigofera Añil*. The aboriginal name in Salvador is *Jiquilite*, and both the plant and its product are called *Añil* in

Spanish. It has always been an important product in Salvador, being only second to coffee in the list of exports. It is grown principally on the high, rocky soils of the departments of Chaltenango, Cabañas, and Morazan, and to some extent in those of Santa Ana, San Vincente, and San Miguel.

The methods followed in the preparation of the soil and cultivation of the plant are very different from the careful attention bestowed on these points in the indigo plantations of the East Indies. The usual plan in Salvador is merely to cut and burn the brush and undergrowth, sow the seed, and let it grow as best it can. It is generally sown in May, and by September is fit for the harvest, when the flower buds are about to open, at which time it is richest in the indigo-yielding matter. It is cut at a few inches above the foot, and the leaves and stems tied into bundles about 10 inches in diameter, and conveyed at once to the factory, in which there are three brick tanks, placed in close proximity, each being on a lower level than the other. The sheaves are piled in the uppermost tank, covered with water, and heavy weights placed on them. A fermentation more or less rapid arises, according to the temperature, but generally in from nine to fourteen hours. The liquid, which has become of a greenish-yellow color, is then run off into the next lower tank, where it is necessary to keep it in a state of violent agitation in order to oxygenize it. For this purpose it is beaten for several hours by men armed with long paddles or poles, thus constantly exposing new surfaces to the action of the air. It is then run off into the third and lowest tank, where a macerated shrub, known as *cuaja-tinta* (ink coagulator) is added, which has the effect of precipitating the indigo to the bottom of the tank, when the water is drawn off, leaving the tinta in the shape of a purple-colored mud at the bottom, which then undergoes the process of drying and pressing into cakes ready for packing for market.

There is no doubt that this industry could be rendered much

more profitable if more careful methods and improved apparatus were introduced in the cultivation and manufacture of the product. The quantity of indigo produced in Salvador has been falling off for some years past, but it is now again increasing, the amount produced in 1891 being 7,889 serrones (1 serron = 150 pounds) and in 1892, 9,587 serrones. The prospects of the future of this industry seem to be encouraging.

BALSAM.

The tree which produces this article is the *Myrospermum salvadorensis*, or, as it was called in the aboriginal language, the *Hoitziloxitl*, grows almost exclusively on the Costa del Bálsmo, or Balsam Coast of Salvador, which comprises the seashores of the departments of Sonsonate and La Libertad, although Great Britain, ever alert to improve the resources of her Asiatic territory, has recently introduced it into the Island of Ceylon.

The balsam is a lofty leguminous tree, frequently reaching a height of 100 feet and over. The Indians living on the Balsam Coast, who are the nearest approach to the aboriginal tribes, have a monopoly of the balsam product, are supported entirely by it, and live in the forests in unmolested seclusion.

There are two methods of extracting the viscid liquid, which is known in commerce as the Balsam of Peru, from the fact that it was first sent from Salvador to Peru in the early days of Spanish rule, and from thence found its way to Europe.

The first consists in scraping the skin of the bark to the depth of one-tenth of an inch with a sharp machete, in small spaces, some 12 to 15 inches square, all along the trunk and stout branches of the tree. Immediately after this operation the portions scraped are heated with burning torches made out of the dried branches of a tree called "chimalote," and after this pieces of old cotton cloth are spread on the warmed and half-charred bark. By punching the edges of the cloths against the tree with the point of the

machete they are made to adhere. In this condition they are left for twenty-four or even forty-eight hours (in January), when the rags are gathered and submitted to a decoction in big iron pots. After this the rags are subjected while still hot to a great pressure in an Indian machine, made of strong ropes and wooden levers, worked by hand. The balsam oozes out and falls into a receptacle, where it is allowed to cool. This is called raw balsam. To refine it they boil it again and drain it, after which they pack it in iron cans ready for market.

The other method of extracting balsam consists in entirely barking the trunk and heavy branches of the tree, a process which, as a rule, kills it outright, or at best renders it useless for several years. The bark is finely ground, boiled, and submitted to pressure, in order to extract the oil, which is considered of an inferior quality to that obtained by the system first described. Both methods are defective, but the latter is ruinous and is forbidden by the authorities.

When ready for market it is a thick, viscid oleo resin, of a deep brown or black color, and has a fragrant balsamic odor. It has been analyzed and its percentage composition found to be: Cinnamic acid, 46; resin, 32; benzylic alcohol, 20. It is used in perfumery, and in medicine as a stimulative application to indolent sores and internally as a remedy for asthma and other pectoral complaints.

SUGAR.

The climate and soil of Salvador are well adapted to the growth of sugar cane, which is cultivated to a greater or less extent in all the departments. With the introduction of capital and improved machinery the production of sugar would become a great industry. Even with the imperfect work now done all the sugar used in the Republic is of home production, and among the exports it ranks next in importance to indigo. The greater part of that used in

the country is in the shape of small blocks weighing about 2 pounds; it is called "panela," and looks and tastes very much like the maple sugar of our Northern States. A large quantity of it is used in the manufacture of native rum. Loaves of compact white sugar, weighing from 25 to 40 pounds, are also manufactured. The mills which produce the "panela" are generally of wood, of very primitive construction, and the work done by them is very imperfect. There are in the country a few plants run by steam, where a better class of sugar is produced, but these are owned by large operators, who export their whole crops.

TOBACCO.

A considerable quantity of tobacco is produced in Salvador, as it grows luxuriantly in all the departments and at different elevations. If better methods of drying and preparation of the leaves were in use a much higher grade would be produced, which would command attention in foreign markets and lead to a considerable extension of the industry. In December, 1892, a large quantity of tobacco seed was introduced by the Government and distributed gratis among agriculturists with the idea of promoting the culture of the plant, and at the same time two natives of Cuba were employed to teach the method of curing and working the tobacco as practiced in Cuba. At present nearly all the tobacco produced is consumed in the country, in the shape of cigars and cigarettes, by men, women, and children. Chewing tobacco and pipes are not used.

The methods of handling the tobacco heretofore in use are very primitive. The growers allow the leaves to dry in the sun without detaching them from the stalks, which are cut a few inches above the surface of the ground. They then pile them in stacks from 6 to 9 feet in diameter and 3 to 4 feet high, on the top of which they place heavy weights, covering them with a thick layer of banana leaves. Fermentation ensues which, from its action, brings out

the color and aroma of the leaves. When it is considered that the process is complete the tobacco is taken from the stack, exposed for a short time to the air, and the leaves detached from the stalks, sorted, and tied into bundles for market. The export trade in tobacco is small and principally to the neighboring Republics.

INDIA RUBBER.

Although the Government has made many efforts to promote the planting of India rubber trees, they have not hitherto been attended with success, and all of the product has been derived from trees growing wild in the forests which cover the low, moist plains in the departments of La Paz, La Unión, San Miguel, and Usulután. The methods of extracting the sap and making the rubber are of the same rude and wasteful description as are practiced in other parts of Central America, and are conducted in a desultory and shiftless manner by the Indians. The result is that the amount exported is small and the industry has not attained any prominence.

RICE

Is extensively grown and forms quite an important crop. All that is raised in Salvador is of the upland variety, and is grown on the dry table-lands and hillsides. The greater part of the crop is consumed at home, the exports being confined to small quantities sent to the neighboring Republics.

OTHER PRODUCTS.

Cacao is cultivated in many of the departments, and the quality produced is good. It is nearly all consumed in the country, in the shape of chocolate, etc., and has made but a small figure in the list of exports, although climate and soil are well adapted for its successful cultivation.

Frijoles, the brown beans, which form such an important article

of diet in all the Spanish-American countries, are produced in large quantities in all parts of the Republic.

Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, and vegetables in great variety are successfully cultivated and produce abundant crops.

The cultivation of tropic fruits for export trade has excited but little interest in Salvador, as it lies too far from the markets of the United States, and its geographical position is such as to render it impossible to compete with the neighboring Republics having ports on the Atlantic coast; consequently fruit is raised solely for the purpose of supplying the domestic demand.

CATTLE.

The introduction of improved breeds of cattle has, within the past few years, received increased attention from the agriculturists. The fertile mountain slopes and foothills furnish excellent pasture, and the future of this industry has a very promising outlook.

Within the past year the Government has established an agricultural educational establishment and model farm in the suburbs of the city of San Salvador, which is to be stocked with selected breeds of cattle, horses, hogs, and fowls from the United States. It is expected that this establishment will prove of great value to the agricultural interests of the country. The Government has also offered a prize of \$50 for the best breed of cattle, horses, and mares introduced into the country with the object of improving the native breeds, which will doubtless have a very beneficial effect in that direction.

FORESTRY.

In consequence of the smaller forest area, the exportation of cabinet woods is not likely to attain the same importance as in some other parts of tropical America, yet Salvador has an ample supply of valuable timber, including mahogany, cedar, ebony, granadilla, etc. The low coast lands produce considerable quantities of dye-

woods, of which, perhaps, the mora, or fustic of commerce, is the most abundant and valuable. There also exists an ample supply of timber suitable for all building purposes, such as pitch pine, which is similar to the long-leaved yellow pine of our Southern States, ceiba, and others. Of late years several sawmills have been put in operation.

There are two plants, which grow wild in all parts of the country, which are very valuable. These are the pita, from the fibre of which is made thread, twine, cordage, hammocks, and a great variety of other articles, and the yucca, from which starch is manufactured. The country abounds also in valuable medicinal plants and others that are useful from a commercial point of view.

Chapter VIII.

MINERALS AND MINING.

The mineral veins of Salvador are found principally in the rocks of the mountain chain, or cordillera, which extends into Honduras and Nicaragua and forms the richest mining districts of those countries. The veins run generally parallel with the direction of the range, that is, from east to west, but are often found to be much broken and interrupted by the action of upheaval. Deposits of gold, silver, copper, and lead are more generally found in the eastern part of the Republic, iron in the western, and coal at various points in the valley of the River Lempa.

Of all the departments of the Republic, Morazan is the richest in minerals. In it, according to the latest statistical account, there exist 90 mines, or one-half of all the mining establishments of the country. They are described as follows: In the mineral settlement of Corozal, in the township of San Carlos, there are 8 mines, viz: Corozal, a gold mine in good working condition and with good machinery; Miguelito, Barrios, and Agua Caliente, producing gold and silver, but not very rich; Guarumal, a mine producing silver ore of high grade; and San Bartolo, Plumora-Barrios, and Guarumo-Barrios, silver mines.

In the settlement of Encuentros, situated in the same township, there are 32 mines: Mina Grande, Guapinol, Virginia, Dolores, La Matilde, and El Rosario, all producing gold and silver ore yielding 10 marks of silver and an ounce of gold per ton; El

Cuartel, El Recreo, Crito, Santa Nicolasa, La Plomosa, La Esperanza, La Fé, Chance, Santa Lucía, Persito, Diamante, and Ofir, all of them producing gold and silver, the Persito having also lead; La Soledad, La Luz, San Emilio, San Antonio, San Juan, Santa Emilia, Santa Anita, El Nance, Santa Nicolosa, Santa Francisca, Santa Isabel, and San Antonio, all producing gold and silver ores of various grades, and all owned by different persons.

In the Loma Larga settlement, in the townships of San Carlos and Jocoro, there are 34 mines, all yielding gold and silver as follows: Loma Larga, Pique de la Señora, Socorro, Don Adolfo, Santa María, Santa Elena, Julia, Montecristo, La Perla, Guanacaste, San José, Santiago, La Fortuna, La Providencia, San Pedro, San Antonio, La Soledad, El Bosque, La Calera, Santa Bárbara, Santa Maria, Gigante, Carolina, Flamenco, Divisadero, La Angela, and Juanita (the last-named four being the property of the Divisadero Gold and Silver Mining Company), Colombia, San Jacinto, Pavón, Nueva San Francisco, La Ventura, and San Rafael.

In the township of Soledad there are 12 mines, all producing gold and silver, as follows: Montemayor, Bañadero, El Caragüito, El Carao, Misericordia; La Calabaza, Jimerito, La Fé, La Esperanza, Mala Barranca, El Gato, and Huilihuiste.

In the township of Gotera there are the mines of La Concha and San Francisco.

In the township of Zamabal there are 2 mines, named El Crucero and La Esperanza, and in the township of Cacaopera there is the Piedra Negra mine.

Of the above-mentioned, the settlements of Corozal, Encuentros, Loma Larga, Divisadero, and Flamenco are completely equipped with mills, smelters, and machinery for the reduction of ores and producing bullion.

The next departments in rank as mineral districts are Santa Ana and Chalatenango, in each of which there are 28 mines.

The following table, compiled by Señor Don Rafael Reyes, chief of the Salvadorean Bureau of Statistics, shows the number of mines in each department and the minerals they produce:

Departments.	Building stone.	Gypsum.	Silver and lead.	Tin and lead.	Rock crystal.	Marble.	Tin.	Lead.	Iron.	Limestone.	Quicksilver and antimony.	Gold.	Silver.	Silver and gold.	Copper.	Coal.	Silver and copper.	Total.
San Salvador.....	1	1							8				10		4		5	28
Santa Ana.....				1														
Ahuachapán.....																		
La Libertad.....																		
Sonsónate.....	5									8								13
Cuscatlán.....																		
Chalatenango.....		1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	6	5	1	3	38	
Cabanas.....											5		9	3	3			17
San Vincente.....																		
La Paz.....																		
Usulután.....																		
Morazán.....																		
San Miguel.....																		
La Unión.....																		
Total.....	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	9	15	1	2	20	100	7	4	5	180

In several of the departments not mentioned as having mines, mineral claims have been made and are in course of development.

The mining laws of Salvador are embodied in *El Código de Minería* (The Mining Code), the provisions of which are substantially identical with those of the other Spanish-American countries. The following is a translation of the most important clauses:

SEC. 15. The ownership of a mine is acquired by means of a concession granted by competent authority, under the provisions of the present law, or by any other way of conveyance or transfer of property recognized by the municipal law of the country.

SEC. 16. A concession is the formal adjudication or grant of a mine, made in favor of some one who has complied with all the requisites of law, and it carries with it the power to work the mine within the limits of a fixed area or extent.

SEC. 17. No concession shall be granted except upon application and all other regular proceedings provided for by this code.

An exemplified copy of the whole record of the said proceedings shall be the title of the ownership of the mine.

SEC. 18. A concession granted in full conformity with the provisions of this law conveys to the grantee the ownership of the mine, and enables, therefore,

the same grantee freely to dispose both of the mine and of its yield, as his own private property.

SEC. 19. The concessions are made for unlimited time, and last so long as the grantees comply with the conditions imposed on them by this law.

SEC. 20. The refuse and slag heaps of abandoned mines and smelting establishments shall not be allowed to be worked except upon a special concession; but if the ground on which they are found is private property, they shall belong to its owner.

SEC. 21. The tailings and grounds of abandoned mines are integral parts of the mine to which they belong, and can not be made the subject of a separate concession.

SEC. 22. No concession shall ever be made until after the metal supposed to exist in the mine is actually found, and without sufficient proof that there is ground enough to constitute a mining property.

SEC. 61. Miners and all other persons continuously engaged in mining works shall be exempted from military and municipal service.

They shall be exempted also from imprisonment for civil debt, and no attachment can be made of their wages, on account of the same debts, for more than one-fourth of their amount.

SEC. 63. Miners and laborers shall be exempted from the tax called the "beneficiencia," which is levied on all the inhabitants of the Republic.

Chapter IX.

COMMERCE.

Notwithstanding the disadvantage under which Salvador labors of having no ports on the Atlantic Coast and no outlet for merchandise in that direction, the commerce of the country has been remarkably active, a result largely due to the high prices that have been obtained for coffee for several years. For some time past, however, the great fall in the price of silver and consequent high rate of exchange has exerted a depressing influence, and the year 1892 shows a decrease in the amount of both exports and imports.

The foreign commerce for 1892 was as follows:

	Dollars.
Exports.....	6,838,258.74
Imports	<u>2,320,941.30</u>
Excess of exports.....	4,517,317.44

The President of the Republic in his message to Congress of 20th of February, 1893, in referring to this says:

This immense balance in our favor is such a proportion as perhaps no other country in the world can show ; it represents an accumulation of savings, and consequently considerable increase in public wealth. Our situation would have been extremely favorable if circumstances impossible to foresee had not partly nullified the conditions. These arose from the precautions rendered necessary by the prevalence of cholera in Europe, and the crisis brought about in consequence of the extraordinary fall in the price of silver.

The exports, divided by countries, were as follows:

	Pesos.
United States	2,878,649.00
France.....	953,998.00
Great Britain.....	797,812.00
Germany	787,480.00
Italy.....	399,678.00
Spain.....	22,663.00
Other countries	<u>997,978.74</u>
Total.....	6,838,258.74

The following are the commodities shipped :

	Pesos.
Coffee	4, 526, 755. 00
Indigo	1, 151, 169. 00
Sugar	164, 089. 00
Balsam	55, 781. 00
Hides	32, 734. 00
India rubber	10, 578. 00
Silver coin	550, 681. 00
Silver bullion	149, 872. 00
Tobacco, leaf	30, 646. 00
Tobacco, manufactured	108, 040. 00
Other articles	57, 913. 74
Total	6, 838, 258. 74

The imports consisted of the following merchandise :

	Pesos.
Cotton goods	877, 468. 00
Linen goods	13, 217. 00
Woolen goods	56, 927. 00
Silk goods	79, 170. 00
Mixed goods	5, 837. 00
Flour	202, 906. 00
Liquors, wine and beer	225, 866. 00
Earthenware and glass	39, 367. 00
Drugs and perfumery	82, 454. 00
Ironware	5, 872. 00
Machinery	40, 005. 00
Hats, straw	15, 363. 00
Shoemakers' tools	18, 669. 00
Jewelry	1, 950. 00
Printed books	1, 494. 00
Coin	143, 376. 00
Furniture and woods	33, 415. 00
Hardware	160, 689. 00
Tinware	93, 039. 00
Other articles	223, 857. 30
Total	2, 320, 941. 30

The trade between the United States and Salvador has steadily grown and may now be considered as well and soundly established. The following report, made by Mr. G. J. Dawson, U. S. vice-consul at San Salvador, September 3, 1893, gives a clear presentation of the present conditions :

After a careful investigation of the existing difficulties that our trade has to

overcome in this country in order to successfully compete with European goods, I have arrived at certain conclusions which I judge worthy of the consideration of our manufacturers and exporters.

Our commerce in Salvador has grown up slowly, but at the same time steadily, in spite of the prejudice aroused against it by competitors and in spite of deplorable errors committed in the beginning by some of our shortsighted exporters.

The reputation of our goods, now firmly established and daily extending in these markets, is due to their merit. Two facts, however, almost nullify the advantages we have already gained. These are our short-credit system and our lack of transportation facilities, which produces the anomalous result of cheaper freight rates from European than from American ports.

It has been frequently said, and it is a fact, that American manufactures can not compete with goods of European make on account of the cheapness of the latter. This cheapness is generally due either to absolute inferiority of the transatlantic article or to heavier freights paid from American ports. Rather than debase the quality and the good reputation of our products, it is preferable to go on as we are going; it is better to be unable to compete, in a certain sense of the word, because the consumers here understand very well that the higher prices they pay for our articles are in just proportion to their superior quality. But if freights were reduced the prices actually demanded for our goods would naturally fall, and we would then stand a fair chance of becoming the masters of Central American trade.

Let us compare a few European articles with those of American manufacture, in order to establish the real difference existing between them, independently of prices. American cotton "manta" appears in this market as a heavy, soft, white fabric, 36 inches wide and 40 yards long. English shirtings usually come in 24-yard pieces, 24 to 28 inches wide. It is of a yellowish gray hue, thin and brittle in texture, as if the threads of which it is woven were held together by the lime and glue with which it is entirely coated. European and American calicoes, muslins, cotton handkerchiefs, braids, and other stuffs of the same kind likewise differ, those of American make showing at a glance what they are, the European concealing under a brilliant exterior the poverty of their quality. The lower classes of the people give the preference to European goods, on account of their cheapness, but, aware of their bad quality, are constantly striving to obtain American articles, satisfied that they would gain, though paying higher prices.

Salvadorean importers get in England, on long terms of credit, white cotton shirtings in 40-yard pieces, 33 inches wide, at \$1.55 per piece; in 24-yard pieces and narrower widths at 88 cents; gray cotton domestics in 40-yard pieces,

28 inches wide, at \$1.37 per piece; striped cotton towels, 36 by 72 inches, at \$4 per dozen; and white towels, 28 by 64, at \$2.20 per dozen.

Cotton yarn, bleached and dyed, is imported only from England and is much used in the manufacture of native "manta," drills, cotton shawls (or "rebosos"), napkins, tablecloths, and coarse handkerchiefs woven in the country. It comes in bales of 45 or 50 bundles, weighing 5 pounds each. According to consular invoices this yarn, dyed, is bought in Manchester at 20 cents per pound. American cotton yarn could advantageously compete in this market with the English article, and it would be worth while to give this line of trade a trial, since the English carry it on with a profit even after buying the raw material from the United States or other countries.

Sewing thread is exclusively imported from the United States.

Woolen fabrics are mostly imported from France, England, and Germany. With few exceptions they are mixed with other materials. They wear very poorly and sell at prices sufficiently high for first-class goods. American woolen stuffs could find acceptance in much larger quantities than are now actually imported. Their only drawbacks are, as stated above, the higher freights and noncredit system of our tradespeople. Woolen hats of American manufacture are being imported. Their superiority in every respect is recognized by the people.

Silk thread and stuffs are generally imported from France. The United States have lately begun to introduce this kind of goods, and, as regards fineness in quality, they have nothing to envy in those of European manufacture.

The importation of bottled beer from the United States is growing more and more every day. English beers are fast withdrawing from this market, which not long ago they monopolized. The German article is the only one in competition. Beer is not imported in barrels.

Cheap European wines, cognacs, and rums, generally imported from England and Germany, are being slowly driven away by the pure articles from California. With lower freights we would soon become the absolute masters of the wine and liquor trade of Salvador. Chile is now looking to Central America as a new field for the exportation of her wines and cereals. Heretofore Central America has imported from Great Britain Chilean wines adulterated by European dealers, who sent them back to this continent nicely bottled and gaily labeled. In the future these countries will import the pure wines and liquors of the southern Republic, with which we shall have to compete.

Shoes and shoemakers' materials are more rarely imported from Europe than formerly. We are rapidly gaining ground in this line, and we are the only exporters to these countries of sewing machines for shoemakers' use, as well as of many raw materials and tools.

In the commerce of glass and china ware, as also of lamps and their accessories, bric-a-brac, and similar goods, we are improving. The same might be said of cheap jewelry, paper, blank and printed books, and all stationery. American watches and clocks have great demand, and their use is steadily growing. Our trade in drugs, medicines, and perfumery is making rapid progress. Mercury is largely imported from Europe. In some articles, however, such as rubber and leather goods, blacking, varnishes, cordage, and umbrellas, we are making great improvement.

With regard to machinery, our trade is increasing constantly. Sewing machines of all descriptions, as well as carpenters' foot-power machines, are imported from the United States. Sugar-cane mills, turbines, and other water wheels, coffee and rice cleaning machines, electric apparatus, railway locomotives, and steam engines of American manufacture are more frequently imported than are those of European make.

The competition between American hardware and that of England and Germany is becoming more brisk and important every day, notwithstanding cheaper freights from European ports and the difference in credit systems. The great superiority of our goods is daily more firmly established, and this is proved by the repeated efforts made by transatlantic manufacturers to imitate our articles and trade-marks, aided by dealers here who openly declare, when detected, that English or German goods are "as good as American."

Galvanized-iron wire for telegraphic and fence purposes, as well as revolvers and rifles, are exclusively imported from the United States. First-class tools, machetes, axes, wire and cut nails, hunting knives, and steel in bars mostly come from the United States.

The following are wholesale prices at which Salvador merchants get some of their goods on credit in English markets:

	Dollars.
Axes (good quality, without handles)	each.. .78
Machetes.....	per dozen.. 2.36
Kettles ("peroles"), for cane juice.....	each.. 10.40
Hunting knives	per dozen.. 2.15
Shears.....	per gross.. 5.20
Sheet-iron cans, for balsam packing	each.. 1.03
Galvanized sheet iron.	per pound.. .01 $\frac{1}{4}$
Zinc, in sheets.....	do.... .04
Steel, in bars	do.... .05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron buckets	do.... .03
Iron "comales" (open flat ovens, for baking corn bread)	do.... .02
Iron "cantaros" (water pitchers).....	do.... .12
Hoes.....	per dozen.. 1.50
Lead, in bars	per pound .. .02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tin, in bars	do.... .20

With regard to furniture, it may be said that most of that imported comes from the United States. The same is also true to a very large extent of oil, paints, brushes, moldings, and tapestries, which were hardly ever brought from the United States till a few years ago.

Coal, petroleum, gasoline, and naphtha, Portland cement, cotton-seed oil, tea, lumber, ready-made doors and blinds, preserved meats, lard, fresh and preserved fruits and vegetables, Indian corn and maizena, flour, and rice come exclusively from the United States, as also large quantities of pickles, cheese, salt fish, and other potted meats.

The exports from the United States to Salvador during the year ending June 30, 1893, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.
	Dollars.	
Agricultural implements.....		1, 817
Cars, passenger and freight, for steam railroads	number.	3, 712
Cotton, manufactures of:		
Cloths, colored and uncolored	yards.	1, 843, 224
All other		98, 444
All other		7, 803
Fish, canned, other than salmon.....		106
India rubber and gutta-percha, manufactures of		3, 025
Iron and steel, manufactures of:		
Cutlery.....		413
Firearms.....		40, 642
Machinery, not elsewhere specified		53, 249
Nails and spikes—		
Cut	pounds..	54, 660
Wire, wrought, horseshoe, and all other, including tacks.....	pounds..	2, 600
Saws and tools.....		144
Steam engines, etc.—stationary engines.....	number.	8, 841
Wire	pounds.	I
Leather and manufactures of:		
Leather		585
Manufactures—		
Boots and shoes.....	pairs..	I
Harness and saddles		461
All other		1, 775
All other articles.....		846
Domestic exports		854, 506
Foreign goods		I, 118, 054
Total exports		20, 376
		I, 138, 430

The imports from Salvador with the United States for the year ending June 30, 1893, were:

Goods free of duty	Dollars.
Goods dutiable.....	I, 355, 674
Total.....	56
	I, 355, 730

There has been a general complaint throughout all the countries of Central and South America as to carelessness in packing goods in the United States. The following report of Vice-Consul Dawson shows clearly the necessity for careful attention on that point and explains the rough handling to which merchandise is subjected in Salvador.

UNLOADING AND LANDING.

The more or less bad condition in which goods reach this country is largely due to the usage to which packages are subjected on landing at the ports and during their transportation from the ports to the interior. The knowledge, then, of the facts concerning the landing and transportation difficulties in Salvador is bound to be a sure guide to manufacturers and exporters intending to pack goods destined for this country.

In the first place, goods are hoisted from the holds of vessels in a rough and careless manner and thrown down into lighters or big open launches, where they are as roughly put in order, with utter disregard to the size or resistance of frail packages on which heavy ones are piled, to the detriment of their contents.

Once loaded, the lighters are rowed a distance of from half a mile to 2 miles (at Acajutla and La Libertad) to the wharf, where the goods are again hoisted some 30 or 40 feet from the launches to the pier in a somewhat similar fashion to that observed in unloading them from the steamers. From the head of the pier the cargo is once more moved, placed on small platform cars, pushed some 400 feet over rails by hand at La Libertad, and drawn by oxen at Acajutla to the custom-house, where warehouses are provided pending the registering of merchandise.

At La Unión the process just described varies a little with regard to the pier. There the lighters, which are long and narrow Indian canoes or "bougos," as they are called, are supposed to reach the land directly from the steamers; but, as the water is too shallow for their draft, ox carts are driven up to the axles into the muddy water, and the bales, cases, barrels, etc., are brought to them from the boats on the shoulders of cartmen and boatmen who wade waist deep from 10 to 25 yards. The carts, once loaded, are driven some 60 yards to the custom-house, where the goods are thrown out and stowed pending registration.

EN ROUTE TO THE INTERIOR.

At Acajutla the cargo is taken from the warehouse on board the cars of the Acajutla Railroad to Sonsonate, or to the terminus at La Ceiba. Goods are supposed to suffer a great deal less from rough handling by this route than on

the way from La Libertad or La Unión to the interior. The transportation from Sonsonate and other railway stations to the western departments of Salvador and from the two seaports mentioned above to the inland towns is done by means of carts. These are two-wheeled vehicles drawn by oxen. Their construction is primitive and strong. Their axles are made of wood, and the body of the cart sits directly on the axle, without any springs. The length of the carts is generally 9 feet and the breath $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In the dry season, when the roads are supposed to be in good condition, they carry as much as 7 "cargas" of 12 "arrobas" each (2,100 pounds). This load is reduced to 1,000 and even to 800 pounds in rainy weather, when the roads are next to impassable. One hundred and twenty-five cubic feet of bulky and light cargoes can be transported in one of these carts.

The roads in Salvador are, as a rule, very bad. They are not macadamized, and can be described as simple cuts on the hillsides of sufficient width to allow two carts to pass each other. Whenever traffic or a rain storm wears holes or ditches in the roadbed, bundles of twigs or brush and loose earth brought from the nearest cut on the roadside and placed therein are deemed enough by the municipal officials to remedy the imperfection; the consequence is that the highways are always in poor condition. To this it may be added that bridges are extremely rare; that the ground is generally soft, easily cut by the rain, and frequently muddy; that no regard has been taken for the grading of the ways, which go almost straight uphill and down to the bottom of the valleys; and, lastly, that the rainfall in the wet season is frequent and heavy.

Whenever an axle breaks, which is a very common occurrence, or whenever, as more usually happens, a cart gets stuck in a mudhole, out of which the oxen—small, ill fed, lean, and weak beasts—can not pull it, the custom on the road from La Unión to San Miguel is to unload the cargo and to carry it on the shoulders of the cartmen beyond the difficult pass in order to draw the empty vehicle to a safe place, where they load again, only to repeat the sticking and unloading process some 2 or 3 miles ahead. On La Libertad road a whole train of carts stops at such times and unite the strength of 10 or 12 couples of oxen to draw the "stuck cart" over the bad piece of road. Then they move away, leaving others to meet their fate, without ever giving a thought to mending the ditch or hole that detained them. In this way they manage to make the distance of 36 miles from La Libertad to San Salvador or from La Unión to San Miguel in from three to eight days.

The price for carting every "carga" of 300 pounds a distance of 36 or 40 miles varies from 95 cents to \$4.50, according to the season of the year. Goods are carted in the same manner from Sonsonate to Santa Ana, and from the railway terminus at La Ceiba to Santa Tecla and San Salvador.

Once at Santa Ana or at San Miguel, a new kind of handling begins for packages destined to go further into the interior. This consists in pack mules that carry from 200 to 250 pounds, and which differ very little from those used on the Rocky Mountains.

OUTSIDE PACKAGES.

From what has been said, it is only natural to suggest that goods should be tightly packed in as small cases, bales, barrels, or packages as possible—no larger than 36 by 20 by 18 inches, and weighing not more than 80 or 100 pounds.

Cases containing goods should be made of strong three-quarter inch boards, capable of standing more rough handling than any that can be even imagined in the United States, for in this country the mere movement of a cart on a relatively smooth road is enough to shake almost any kind of a box to pieces and to ruin the contents if not firmly packed and well protected with sawdust, hay, or other appropriate packing stuff. This should especially be borne in mind when packing bottled wines, liquors, and other liquids, which, by the way, are frequently rifled in a strange and very effective manner. The cartmen willfully strike the bottom of a whole case of wine or brandy against a rock until the board gets broken and with it one or more bottles. The liquid then pouring out through the box or package is collected and drunk. This is reported and charged to the broken case from which no bottle has been extracted.

Against heavy packing, however, there is the drawback of customs duties charged on the box, keg, barrel, etc., according to the actual tariff. Merchants generally sell the cases or packing of merchandise for more than the equivalent of the duties paid on them. The question then is, does it suit them better to pay small duties on a light case and run the risk of heavy losses by breakage and robbery or to pay more duties on strong boxing, with a prospective guaranty against either loss? The latter is generally accepted as preferable.

The actual system of packing bales of dry goods is good enough, but the weight per package ought to be diminished by putting fewer pieces of cloth in each.

The fact of packages not being waterproof increases the freight rates about 15 per cent from the ports to the interior during the rainy season.

Casks containing wines or other liquids should be protected by a thick, coarse mat, covering at least the central or widest diameter of the same.

Petroleum, naphtha, cotton-seed oil, and similar articles should be packed in cans of thicker tin, and the soldering should be more carefully executed, for they suffer a great deal in transit, and the leakage, of the first especially, often amounts to 40 per cent of the whole invoice.

All wooden cases and boxes should have, when possible, iron bands on the edges, and some device ought to be invented by which the ends of those bands may be locked and unlocked in some way as a precaution against stealing the contents by boatmen, cartmen, and porters, particularly when high-priced goods are packed in them. Custom-house officials open all packages to register their contents and deliver them opened to the owners or their agents, who shut them hastily as best they can and turn them over half closed to the cartmen to be taken to the interior in the manner already described.

Machinery destined for this country should be made in as small pieces as practicable. The road from La Union to San Miguel is strewn with heavy pieces of mining machinery, big iron shafts, blocks of granite and marble for monuments, etc., which have never reached their destination. At this date there is actually a boiler at the foot of the pier at Acajutla under 12 feet of water, which broke the chains with which they were hoisting it from the lighter. It is sunk, probably never to be recovered.

In conclusion, our merchants should remember that English is not spoken in Salvador, and that the labels "Handle with care," "This side up," "Use no hooks," etc., on packages should be written or printed in Spanish if they are to be read here.

In April, 1893, a decree of Congress was published reestablishing consular invoices, which must now accompany all shipments of goods to Salvador. As the details are important to shippers, a full translation is given, as follows:

The National Assembly of the Republic of Salvador: Whereas it is expedient to reestablish consular invoices, in order to more effectively prevent the entry of foreign goods in contraband, to more clearly justify their real origin, and to augment the receipts of the consular service of the Republic, has decreed:

ARTICLE 1. Whosoever ships articles of commerce, even duty-free goods, from abroad into the Republic must, for every shipment to a consignee, make an invoice in triplicate copy.

These invoices must be written in the Spanish language or in the language of the country of origin, and give the following details:

1. The indication of the quantity of bales, cases, barrels, bundles, or any other package containing goods.

2. The marks and number of each package and its gross weight, with the exception of machinery, iron, or wood, which can, even when composed of various packages, be entered in the invoice with the total price of each shipment.

3. The denomination and kind of goods.

4. The value of the goods in legal currency of the Republic, in the currency of the country of origin, or in the currency with which the goods were purchased.

ART. 2. The shippers of goods must present the three copies of the invoice to be viséed to the consul, vice-consul, or consular agent of the Republic residing at the place of origin or at the port from whence the goods are to be shipped. In localities where no agent of Salvador exists these documents must be legalized by a consul of a friendly country or of a country with which the Republic is not at war. In default of these agents the legalization must be made by the chamber of commerce, if it should not refuse to do so, and, finally, by two merchants of the locality.

ART. 3. Consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents must exact from shippers of goods that the triplicate invoices conform to the prescriptions of the present law; they can tolerate neither interlineations, erasures, corrections, nor cancellings, and may not authenticate the invoices until after comparison.

ART. 4. When the authentication emanates from agents of the Republic it shall be inscribed at the foot of each copy and in the following form: "I certify that the above invoice, presented by (indicate the name of the shipper) composed of (indicate, in letters, the number of sheets) is relative to (number) of packages, of a total weight and of a total value of (state total weight and value in letters)." The seal of the consulate must be affixed at the end of each certificate and on each sheet of the invoice, otherwise they shall be null.

ART. 5. When the legalization is made by a foreign consular agent, it shall be valid when drawn up conformably to his administrative form and when made by a chamber of commerce or by merchants it shall be valid when drawn up conformably to the regulations of the country of origin, or of any other country, provided that the number of sheets and the quantity of the packages be sufficiently certified.

ART. 6. Consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of Salvador must keep two of the three copies of the invoices in their possession, and must give receipt therefor to the interested party. They shall remit to the latter the third copy in order that the consignee may, at the port of destination, annex the same to the bills of lading.

One of the copies retained by the consuls must be transmitted to the administrator of the maritime custom house at the place of destination and, when possible, by the same vessel carrying the goods, and the other must be sent by them, by the next mail, to the direction general of the treasury. These two copies must be sent under sealed envelopes.

When the legalization was not made by a consular agent of the Republic the

copies of the invoice to be transmitted to the customs and to the direction general of the treasury, as above described, must be sent by the interested party.

ART. 7. A register shall be kept in every consular office of the Republic in which an extract of the authenticated invoices must be entered, and an abstract of this register must be transmitted half-yearly to the minister of finance.

ART. 8. Consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall collect a fee of 2 pesos 50 centavos for the authentication of each series of invoices; this fee they must share with the consul-general of the Republic accredited to the country of their residence.

ART. 9. Invoices for samples and those the amount of which does not exceed 100 pesos shall be exempt from the consular fee, provided, however, that the sum has not been apportioned among various invoices in order to reduce the total amount.

ART. 10. The customs of the Republic can not effect the verification of goods when the consignee has not produced the consular invoice.

Should the consular invoice which the consignee must produce miscarry or be delayed, the examination of the goods may, nevertheless, be effected with the control of the copy received by the customs, or in default of the latter, by the one transmitted to the direction general of the treasury.

ART. 11. If for plausible reasons neither of the two documents above alluded to can be furnished, the verification may likewise be effected by furnishing, instead of the invoice, a written declaration giving the details of the goods, and provided that a bond be given guaranteeing the presentation of an invoice in good and due form within a short delay.

No bond shall be exacted for invoices not exceeding 100 pesos in amount.

The immediate verification may likewise be effected when the owner of goods, requiring them absolutely, is not in possession of the required documents or when it is impossible for him to make the detailed declaration alluded to in the preceding paragraph. In such case the verification must be effected by all of the "contadoreo-vistas" and the administrator of customs.

ART. 12. Should part of the packages declared in an invoice not be found at arrival, owing to an omission at the time of shipment, such packages may be declared afterwards by furnishing a duly legalized copy or an extract of the original invoice.

ART. 13. The administrator of customs who permits the verification of goods by neglecting the observance of the formalities prescribed by the present law shall, for every case, incur a fine of 100 pesos.

ART. 14. The prescriptions of the present law relative to consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall likewise be applicable to consuls-general.

ART. 15. The present decree shall enter into force three months after its promulgation for goods imported via Panama or proceeding from the Pacific coast, and six months after, for goods imported via the Strait of Magellan.

Given in the Legislative Palace, San Salvador, April 7, 1893.

ANTONIO J. CASTRO,
Le Président.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures was established in Salvador by decree dated 1st of January, 1886, but it has been found very difficult to induce the people to recognize the change, and with few and rare exceptions the old weights and measures continue in general use. They are as follows:

Salvador.	United States.
Libra	1.0127 pounds.
Arroba.....	= 25.3175 pounds.
Quintal	= 101.2700 pounds.
Cantara = 4 cuartillas	= 4.2631 gallons.
Botella	= 0.766 quart.
Fanega = 4 cuartillas	= 1.5745 bushels.

The vara, which is the standard measure of length, was fixed by decree of 14th of February, 1865, at .836 meter or $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet, and the manzana of land as 100 varas square = 1,726 acres. In commerce there are certain denominations in current use, such as the serron of indigo = 150 libras; that of tobacco = 125 libras, and a carga, or load for a mule = 8 arobas.

UNITED STATES CONSULS IN SALVADOR.

San Salvador.....	Alexander L. Pollock	Consul.
San Salvador.....	Guillermo J. Dawson	Vice-consul.
Acajutla	Andrew A. Oliver.....	Consular agent.
La Libertad	Emilio Courtade.....	Consular agent.
La Union	John B. Courtade.....	Consular agent.
Santa Ana	H. M. Klein.....	Acting agent.

CONSULS OF SALVADOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York	Samuel Boyd	Consul-general.
New York	Ernesto Schernikow	Vice-consul.
Boston.....	J. C. Blume y Corbacho.....	Consul.
San Francisco.....	Carlos F. Irigoyen	Consul.
San Diego	Herman Welisch.....	Consul.

Chapter X.

MONEY, BANKING, AND REVENUE.

The monetary unit has until recently been the silver dollar, which was divided into—

2 Tostones.....	=	50 cents.
4 Pesetas.....	=	25 cents.
8 Reales.....	=	12½ cents.
16 Medios.....	=	6¼ cents.
32 Cuartillos.....	=	3¾ cents.

Divided also as a money of account into 100 centavos, or cents. In small transactions, particularly in the markets, it has been customary to divide the cuartillo into 2 raciones = 1½ cents, and the racion into 2 medias of three-quarters cent.

In the scarcity of national coins, gold and silver of different countries has been in circulation, particularly those of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, United States, France, and England, also some German gold coins. Custom has determined the value placed on these foreign moneys, except in the case of those whose equivalent has been so well known as to be invariable.

The peso was reputed as equal to 5 francs, French; 5 liras, Italian; 5 pesetas, Spanish; 4 shillings, English; 4 marcs, German; and 1 dollar, United States.

The decimal system was adopted by law February 17, 1883, and made obligatory on January 1, 1886, but the people continue to make use of the old Spanish coins and methods of reckoning. The most effective step for the establishment of a national coinage

was the making of a contract by the Government with an English company, organized under the name of the Central-American Mint, Limited, in accordance with which the said company has built and equipped a mint which is perfect in all respects, and possesses some of the finest machinery in the world. It was formally inaugurated with great ceremony by the President of the Republic on the 28th of August, 1892. Salvador is naturally proud of the institution, as it will fill a long-felt want by providing it with a national coinage which will be a boon to commerce and the country generally. Immediately following the opening of the mint, the Government took another important step and established a gold standard. This is a matter of such importance to the country, and will have such a far-reaching effect on commerce, that a literal translation of the law and the decree making provision for carrying it into effect is given, as follows:

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL ON MONETARY REFORM INTRODUCED ON SEPTEMBER 13,
1892, IN THE CONGRESS OF SALVADOR BY THE MINISTER OF THE TREASURY
AND PUBLIC CREDIT, PASSED SEPTEMBER 30, 1892.

1. Gold shall be the standard. There will be a gold coin called peso, which shall weigh 1.612903 grams, and will be the unit. The multiples and submultiples of the peso shall be according to the decimal system.

2. Coins, inferior and subsidiary, shall be silver and copper or nickel, in the following proportions—

Silver: 25 grams of silver for one gold peso.

Copper or nickel: 1.333333 for one gold cent.

All the coins shall be national money, and shall be coined by the Government and for its benefit.

3. The revenues as well as the expenses of the Government shall be estimated in the new national gold coin, the value of the silver to be calculated according to the rates it may reach at the time in the New York Exchange.

4. Until sufficient quantity of the national gold coin is in circulation in the country, taxes and all debts due to the Government may be paid in the national currency, or in foreign gold coin, or in silver coin admitted to circulation, but in the latter case the value of the silver shall be fixed as above said, and an additional charge of 5 per cent on the tax shall be made.

Salaries and expenses of all kinds shall be paid by the Government in the same way; but 70 per cent of the salaries and 60 per cent of all other expenses shall be paid, unless *ad interim*, in either gold or silver national coin.

5. The value of silver fixed as above mentioned shall be published by the Government, in the Official Journal, on the 15th of each month. But during the period of two months subsequent to the date in which this bill becomes a law, 60 per cent shall be the legal rate.

During said period 70 per cent of all customs duties, and taxes on liquor, shall be paid in gold, or its equivalent in silver at the said rate of 60 per cent.

6. Coins not gold shall be issued by the Government to the amount of 500,000 pesos, as follows:

125,000 pesos in silver pieces of 20, 10, and 5 cents each.

25,000 pesos in pieces of copper or nickel, from 1 to 3 cents each.

250,000 pesos in pieces of 100 cents each.

200,000 pesos in pieces of 50 cents each.

Coins of the value of one dollar and half a dollar may be represented by gold certificates issued by some bank in the Republic, on its own responsibility, redeemable at par on demand. The issue of these certificates shall be controlled by the Government.

7. The fineness of the coin shall be 0.900. But subsidiary silver coins shall continue to have the fineness of 0.835. The fineness of the pieces of copper and nickel will be 1.875 and 0.635, respectively.

8. Until a sufficient quantity of the new national gold coin is put in circulation, foreign gold coins shall be a legal tender at the following rates:

American and Spanish gold at par; English and Mexican, 97 per cent; French, 96 per cent; German, 95 per cent.

9. The Government is given authority to make all necessary arrangements with the mint to carry these provisions into effect.

10. The present law does not affect any transaction or contract of anterior date.

11. All former laws in opposition to these provisions are repealed.

PROVISIONS TO CARRY THE LAW INTO EFFECT.

By executive decree of the Government of Salvador, issued on October 21, 1892, in pursuance of the law enacted on the 30th of September of the same year, which is the one introduced on the 13th of the same month as a "Bill on monetary reform," the following was ordered:

1. Gold coins of 10, 15, and 20 dollars shall be coined, with the weight, fineness, etc., provided by the law aforesaid.

Silver auxiliary coins shall be of 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 cents.

Minor coins, inferior in value to 5 cents, shall be in circulation only to the amount of \$25,000, the coinage of which was entrusted to contractors by the last administration.

2. As long as the new gold coins are not either coined in the country or imported from abroad in sufficient quantity to properly meet the necessities of circulation the Government shall grant authority to some of the banks now in existence to issue notes from \$1 to \$100 each, payable in gold, which shall be a legal tender at par, redeemable on presentation to the bank either with national gold coin or with foreign gold coin, at the rates which shall be established by law, or with a national silver coin at the rate of 170 silver dollars for 100 gold dollars.

The silver in this way obtained shall be shipped to such foreign places as may afford more advantageous opportunities to sell it; and the proceeds of the sale shall be invested in gold bullion, which in its turn shall be coined either abroad or at Salvador.

3. Auxiliary gold coins shall be coined only to the amount of \$1,000,000. But gold coins inferior in value to 50 cents shall not exceed \$500,000. These coins will be used mainly for the purpose of withdrawing the present silver coins from circulation. They will be exchanged for silver at the rate above fixed.

4. To facilitate the conversion of the silver coins now in circulation into gold coins, the Government will make an allowance of 15 per cent on all payments to be made in the custom-houses during six month subsequent to this decree, when made in gold, provided, however, that the amount paid is not less than \$100.

5. The payment of all taxes and customs duties except the export duties on coffee shall be paid in gold or in the notes above created, at 70 per cent on the valuation or assessment, but during the first six months subsequent to the promulgation of this decree may be paid also in silver at 75 per cent discount.

6. Drafts and bonds on the custom-houses shall continue to be received in payment at their face value, as if they were silver coins.

7. During the same period of six months the Government will be authorized to pay all its expenses in silver coins or in gold, or notes. After the six months are elapsed the payments shall be in gold or its equivalent at the rate above fixed.

8. The value of foreign gold coins in relation to the Salvadorean will be as follows:

United States coins, 4 per cent premium; English, Spanish, or Mexican coins, 1 per cent premium; French coins and all gold coins of the Latin Union (Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece) at par. German coins, 99 per cent, or 1 per cent discount.

9. Nothing in this decree shall be construed as to effect the obligations and contracts in existence.

10. One year after the promulgation of this decree all values shall be fixed in gold.

Such a radical change as is brought about by this law could not of course be carried out without some difficulty, and although the Government has strenuously endeavored to enforce it, it has so far been only partially successful and it will take some time to put it in full operation.

BANKING.

The banks of Salvador are the International, founded in August, 1880, with a capital of \$1,800,000 (silver); the Occidental, founded in the city of Santa Ana in 1889, with a capital of \$1,000,000 (silver), which has also a branch in the city of San Salvador; and the Salvadoreño, founded in 1892, with a capital of \$1,000,000. There is also the private bank of Messrs. Blanes & Trigueros, founded in 1835, whose capital is estimated at \$1,500,000. In 1893 the Bank of Nicaragua opened a branch office in the city of San Salvador and is now doing business under the same conditions as the other banks. These banks are all doing a good business and are paying large dividends. It is also reported that certain concessions and privileges have been granted by the Government to the firm of Linares & Co., of Barcelona, Spain, for the establishment of a national bank in Salvador with a capital of £1,000,000 sterling (gold). Concessions were also granted in 1892 for the establishment of a mortgage bank, but so far nothing has been done toward carrying them into effect.

REVENUE AND PUBLIC DEBT.

Previous to the year 1887 considerable confusion existed in the financial affairs of the country, but on March 23 of that year a decree was issued creating a commission for the purpose of classifying and taking measures for the liquidation of the public debt.

The result was that in October, 1888, when the work was completed, the internal debt was found to amount to \$6,670,736.36, in addition to which there was a foreign debt of \$1,000,000 which had been incurred on account of railroad concessions.

Notwithstanding great expenses incurred by the Government during the internal troubles in 1890 and the war with Guatemala, the internal debt had in 1891 been reduced to \$5,496,400, and on the 1st of January, 1893, it was stated at \$3,614,000. The foreign debt, which consists of a loan made in England, the proceeds of which were used in railroad investments, at the beginning of 1892, amounted to \$2,175,000, but on the 1st of January, 1893, had been reduced to \$1,954,012. The value of the bonds on the London market had at the same period risen from 50 to 75 per cent.

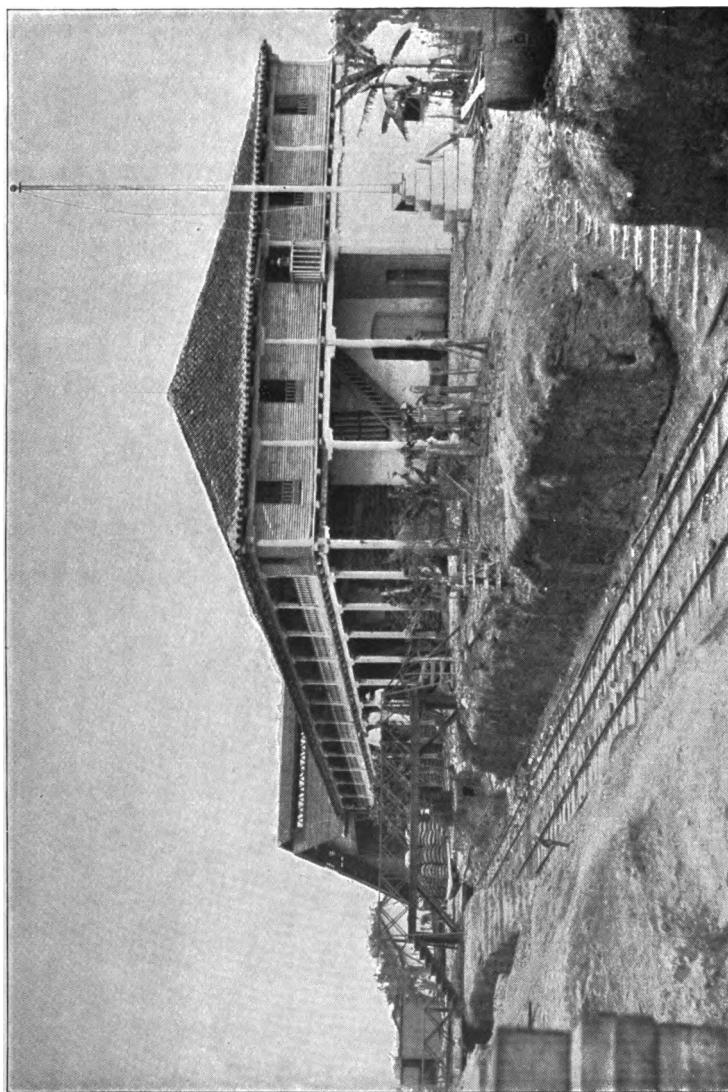
On the 13th of July, 1893, the Government published a project for an internal loan of \$1,000,000 silver, offering to pay a premium of 10 per cent and interest at 12 per cent per annum, the bonds to be redeemable by a new tax of 10 cents on each bottle of rum sold in the country to the amount of one-half and the other half by 10 per cent of the customs duties.

	Dollars.
Revenue for 1892.....	6, 895, 702. 65
Expenditures:	
For various branches of the administration.....	4, 052, 073. 12
For reduction of debt, consolidated and floating, and payment of interest.....	<u>2, 732, 456. 30</u>
	<u>6, 784, 529. 42</u>
Surplus.....	111, 173. 23

Chapter XI.

TRANSPORTATION, TELEGRAPHS, AND MAILED.

Salvador has in operation a railroad extending from the seaport of Acajutla to La Ceiba or Colon, 53 miles in length. It connects the city of Sonsonate and the smaller towns of Armenia and Ateos with Acajutla, and only 8 miles are wanting to reach Santa Tecla (New San Salvador). The section between La Ceiba and Santa Tecla, which is now being constructed, is the most difficult on the whole line, on account of the character of the ground. The excavation of three tunnels and an outlay of \$400,000 will be necessary to complete it to Santa Tecla, which will complete the connection between the city of San Salvador and Acajutla, as there has been for some time a horse railroad in operation between the capital and Santa Tecla, which has now been changed to a steam railroad of uniform gauge with the main line. The gauge of the road is 3 feet and the weight of the rails 40 pounds per yard. The rails were imported from England, but the locomotives and rolling stock are from the United States. The Government owns the road, having purchased it from the builders for \$1,460,000. The receipts for the year 1892 amounted to \$191,558.50, and the expenses to \$138,876.14, leaving a net profit of \$52,682.36. The facilities for landing at Acajutla are not good, in consequence of the smallness of the pier and wharf and the shallowness of the water. It is the intention of the Government to extend the railroad about a mile westward, and will probably build a new pier



CUSTOM-HOUSE AT AGAJUTLA, SALVADOR.

and wharf at Puerto Viejo, where there is deeper water. The wharf charges for use of the piers at Acajutla and La Libertad are as follows:

	Dollars.
Packages of merchandise of all kinds	per quintal.. 0.34
Machinery, lead, iron unmanufactured, steel, wheels, nails, tools, shovels, scales, axes, tin plate, iron safes, and hardware of all kinds.....	per quintal.. .25
Cacao, tea, matches, wax, paper, linseed oil, paints, sardines, earthenware, perfumery, drugs, salt, cheese, hams and other provisions, cement, tar, cordage, barley, potatoes, corks, boilers, preserved provisions, and other small packages.....	per quintal.. .30
Flour	do.... .20
Liquors of all kinds, oil, Florida water, and bottled beer, in cases, per 12 bottles.	.10
Liquors of all kinds, in barrels.....	do.... .08
Liquors of all kinds, in jugs or demijohns, oil, in similar packages or in tins, per 12 bottles .....	.20
Furniture of all kinds	per quintal.. .50
Hats, of rush, felt, or straw.....	do.... 1.00
Pianos	each.. 6.00
Carriages :	
Four wheels	do.... 12.00
Two wheels	do.... 8.00
Horses.....	do.... 5.00
Fowls.....	do.... 1.00
Passengers	do.... .50
Baggage	per quintal.. .25
Cattle.....	each.. 1.00
Indigo	per quintal.. .40
Tobacco	do.... .16
Balsam	do.... .48
Hides.....	do.... .25
Cotton	do.... .25
Coffee	do.... .15
Sugar :	
Brown	do.... .08
White	do.... .12
Rice, starch, corn, and beans	do.... .06
Rebozos (scarfs)	do.... 1.00
Mats and hats of palm leaf, and sarsaparilla.....	do... .50
Cigars	do.... .50
India rubber	do.... .20
Water, ballast, and timber.....	do.... .06
Dyewood.....	do.... .06
Wood for building	do.... .06
Coin.....	per cent.. $\frac{1}{8}$
Gold and silver bullion.....	do.... $\frac{1}{8}$

Other articles, not mentioned, shall be classed with those to which they are most similar.

A railroad is in course of construction, which will extend from Ateos, where it connects with the Acajutla road, to the city of Santa Ana, a distance of about 39 miles, of which 13 miles has been completed, and the rails laid, leaving 26 miles upon which work is steadily progressing. The Government is building this road and devotes to its construction a tax of 25 cents on each package, bale, or case of goods imported through the ports of Acajutla, La Libertad, and La Unión. This tax produces about \$30,000 per month. The gauge of the road and the weight of the rails are similar to those of the Acajutla railroad.

Congress has recently granted a concession to build a tramway, 6 miles in length, between the cities of Sonsonate and Izalco. It has also granted a concession to M. Armand Blanchard, a French engineer, for the construction of a wharf at the port of La Unión and a railway from thence to the city of San Miguel, a distance of 36 miles. By its terms, the Government guarantees to M. Blanchard, for forty-five years, 6 per cent interest on the cost of the wharf and railroad, estimated at the rate of \$40,000, gold, per mile; after ninety-nine years, the Government to become the owner of the wharf and road; the rolling stock to be purchased according to mutual valuation. M. Blanchard can extend the road from San Miguel to San Salvador, if he chooses, the gauge of the road and weight of the rails to be similar to the Acajutla line. As M. Blanchard has also a concession from the Government of Honduras to build a railroad from Ampala to Tegucigalpa, the Congress of Salvador grants him the privilege of connecting the Salvador and Honduras lines by a branch to be built along the shore of the bay of La Unión.

A concession has also been granted for the construction of a railroad from the port of La Libertad to San Salvador.

There are four steamship lines running regularly to the ports

of Salvador, The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, The Kosmos, The Otis, and The North American Steamship Company. The Pacific Mail Company formerly received a subsidy of \$24,000 per annum, but by a recent contract that is reduced to \$20,000, the company securing a reduction in the number of persons having a right to free passage. The passenger tariff from La Unión to New York is now placed at \$110, and from other ports \$115, and to San Francisco \$75 from any of the ports. Under this contract the steamers are to touch at the port of El Triunfo. To induce immigration, the Government offers to refund one-half of the passage money to all immigrants presenting a printed or written contract with the Government or its agents, or a certificate of a consul of Salvador in which they agree to settle in the country. The Kosmos and Otis lines each receive from the Government \$4,800 per annum for carrying the mails. The contract with the North American Steamship Company of San Francisco grants exemption from all port charges and taxes on their vessels touching at Salvadorean ports, in consideration of the said company carrying the mails without remuneration.

The port charges at all the ports of Salvador are: Entry, \$5 to \$15; tonnage, 15 cents per ton.

TELEGRAPHHS.

Within the past two years a considerable extension has taken place in the telegraph system; old lines have been thoroughly repaired and new ones constructed. During the year 1892, 108 miles of wire have been added and 15 new offices established. The existing lines, as reported in June, 1893, aggregate 2,421 miles. There were also on that date 321 miles of telephone lines. Communication with the telegraph systems of the world is had by connection with the submarine cable at La Libertad. The net revenue derived from these sources in 1892, after payment of expenses, amounted to \$37,534.76, showing an increase of \$12,878.32 over the preceding year.

MAILS.

The Post-office Department is perfectly organized and is in excellent condition. Salvador entered the Universal Postal Union in 1879. In 1891 the mails carried 1,654,341 pieces, and in 1892 the number increased to 1,781,589 pieces. On the 1st of July, 1893, a convention went into operation which had been concluded between the United States and Salvador for the establishment of a postal money-order system between the two countries. A parcels post convention had previously been negotiated and concluded with the United States in June, 1889. As this contains many regulations, the knowledge of which will be useful to shippers, it is given in full in Appendix C.

Appendix A.

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR, 1886.

TITLE I.—*The Nation and the Form of Its Government.*

ARTICLE. 1. The Salvadorian Nation is sovereign and independent and can never be the patrimony of any family or person.

The sovereignty is inalienable and cannot be lost by time. It is limited to what is honest, just, and useful to society. It is vested in the whole body of the Salvadorian people, and no section of the country or group of individuals can attribute it to themselves.

ART. 2. All public power emanates from the people. The functionaries of the State are delegates of the people and have no more powers than those expressly given to them by law. It is by law that they legislate, exercise executive functions, and act judicially; it is through it that obedience and respect is due to them; and it is in accordance with its principles that they must give an account for their actions.

ART. 3. The territory of Salvador has for its limits the following: On the east, the Gulf of Fonseca; on the north, the Republics of Guatemala and Honduras; on the west, the River Paz; and on the south, the Pacific Ocean. The special demarcation of the boundary lines shall be made by law.

ART. 4. The Government of the Salvadorian Nation is republican, democratic, representative, and alternative. It is vested in three different powers independent of each other, which shall be known as Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

TITLE II.—*Rights and Guaranties.*

ART. 5. No hereditary offices or privileges are recognized in the Republic.

All property is transferable in the manner and form prescribed by the laws, and therefore all kinds of entailments or *mortmain* are prohibited.

ART. 6. No taxes shall be levied unless by virtue of a law and for the public service.

ART. 7. All persons exercising any public office are directly and immediately responsible for the acts done by them in the exercise of their functions. The law shall fix the manner and form of enforcing this responsibility.

ART. 8. Salvador recognizes that there are rights and duties anterior and superior to the positive laws, having liberty, equality, and fraternity as principles, and family, labor, property, and public order as basis.

ART. 9. All the inhabitants of Salvador have an indisputable right to preserve and defend their life, liberty, and property, and to dispose freely of their property in conformity with the law.

ART. 10. Every man in the Republic is free. No one who enters its territory can be a slave, nor can any one dealing in slaves be a Salvadorian citizen.

ART. 11. The Republic is a sacred asylum for all foreigners who may be willing to reside in its territory, unless when accused of common offenses and claimed by some nation in compliance with treaties in which extradition has been provided for. The extradition can not be allowed in any case against the natives of the country, nor in the case of foreigners for political offenses, even if a common crime has resulted from such offense.

ART. 12. The free exercise of all religions, without any other restriction than morals or public order, is guarantied. No religious act shall serve to establish the civil status of a person.

ART. 13. All persons have the right to stay in whatever place they may deem advisable, to travel freely, to emigrate from the country, and to return to it without a passport, except in case of a final judicial sentence and without prejudice to the provisions made in Article 28 of this Constitution.

ART. 14. The inhabitants of Salvador can meet and associate with each other peacefully, and without arms, for any lawful purpose.

ART. 15. No person can be compelled to do work or render personal service without just compensation and without his full consent, except in those cases of public necessity or utility. The law cannot authorize any act or contract having for its object the loss or the irrevocable sacrifice of human liberty, whether for labor purposes, education, or religious vows. Neither can it authorize agreements by which a man covenants his own proscription or exile.

ART. 16. Every person has the right to address petitions to the lawfully constituted authorities, provided that they are made in a decorous manner; also to have a decision made on the said petitions and to be informed of the action taken on the same.

ART. 17. No person who has the free disposition or management of his property can be deprived of the right to terminate his civil contentions by compromise or arbitration. As to those persons who have not the said free disposition

and management of their property, the law shall fix the cases and requisites in which said compromise and arbitration can be resorted to.

ART. 18. Confiscation of property, whether as a penalty or in any other character, is forbidden. The authorities who may violate this provision shall answer at all times with their persons and property for the damages done. Confiscated property can not be acquired by adverse possession.

ART. 19. The penalty of death shall not be applied except for very grave crimes, purely military, committed on the field, and designated by the military code; and also for the crimes of parricide, murder, arson, or larceny, if death supervenes.

Penalties for life, flogging, and all kinds of torture are forbidden.

ART. 20. No person can be deprived of his life, liberty, or property without being previously given a hearing and sentence in proper form, agreeable to law; nor can anyone be subject to trial, civilly or criminally, twice for the same cause.

ART. 21. The searching of the person can never be made, except for the purpose of preventing any offense from being committed, or in the course of an investigation.

The domicile is inviolable and the invasion of it cannot be decreed unless for the purpose of investigating the circumstances and authors of criminal offenses, or in prosecution of the offenders, but this shall be done in the manner and form, and in the cases provided by law.

ART. 22. No person shall be tried in any other jurisdiction than that in which the offense was committed, except in the cases provided by law, or in those in which the courts are authorized by law to designate some other jurisdiction.

ART. 23. All men are equal before the law.

ART. 24. The laws can not have any retroactive effect, except in criminal matters, and in case that the new law is favorable to the offender.

ART. 25. No person can be tried except under laws passed previous to the commission of the offense, or by any court which has been previously established by the same law.

ART. 26. The same judge can not take cognizance of the same case in different instances.

ART. 27. No power or authority can ever assume jurisdiction over judicial cases still pending, neither can they reopen decided cases.

ART. 28. Neither the Executive Power, nor the Judicial, nor any other authority whatever can issue orders of detention or imprisonment unless it is in conformity with the law. Such orders shall always be in writing, except in criminal matters, when the offender is caught in the act, in which case he can be detained by any person to be immediately delivered to the respective authorities. The

detention for the purpose of investigation shall not last longer than 48 hours, and the investigating judge is bound within said period either to decree the release of the detained person, or his provisional arrest.

ART. 29. Every man can freely express, write, print, and publish his thoughts without previous examination, censorship, or bonds; but shall be responsible before the jury for any offense committed in that way.

ART. 30. Correspondence by letter and telegraph is inviolable. Correspondence shall never be intercepted, nor can it be used as evidence in any kind of investigation.

ART. 31. Property of whatever nature is inviolable. No person can be deprived of his property except for public use fully demonstrated, and upon previous indemnification. When the condemnation of the property is due to necessities of war the indemnification can not be previous.

ART. 32. No permanent corporation, whether civil or ecclesiastic, whatever its character, denomination, or purpose may be, shall have legal capacity to hold real estate or manage it for its own use, except only when the property is destined immediately and directly to the service and purpose of the institution.

ART. 33. Teaching is free. Primary instruction is compulsory. The instruction given in the establishments supported by the State shall be laical and gratuitous, and shall be subject to the proper regulations.

ART. 34. All industries are free, and no monopoly to the profit of the Nation under the management of the Executive shall be established, except on brandies, saltpetre, and gunpowder. There will be no monopoly, or prohibition of any kind, under cover of protection to industry; but matters relative to the coining of money and the privileges granted for limited times, according to law, to inventors or authors of improvements in any industry, shall be excepted.

ART. 35. The right of association is guaranteed, but the establishment of conventional congregation and all kinds of monastic institutions is forbidden.

ART. 36. The right of insurrection shall produce in no case the abrogation of the laws, and its effects shall be confined to removing, as far as necessary, the personnel of the Government and appointing *pro tempore* the new persons who must fill the places until the appointments are made in the regular form established by the Constitution.

ART. 37. Every person has the right to ask and obtain protection (*amparo*) from the Supreme Court of Justice or the Chamber of Second Instance, whenever any authority or private individual restricts his personal liberty or the exercise of any individual rights guaranteed by the present Constitution. A special law shall regulate the manner and form of exercising this right.

ART. 38. No one of the powers created by the present Constitution shall have authority to conclude or approve treaties or conventions by which the form

of government herein provided shall be in any way altered, or by which the integrity of the territory or the national sovereignty shall be abridged; this to be understood without prejudice to the provisions made in article 151 of the present Constitution.

ART. 39. Neither the Legislative nor the Executive power, nor any tribunal, authority, or person whatever shall have authority to abridge, alter, or violate the constitutional guaranties without becoming thereby liable to respond in the manner and form established by law. A law concerning a state of siege shall determine the guaranties which can be suspended and the cases in which the suspension can take place.

ART. 40. The rights and guaranties enumerated in the present Constitution shall never be construed as a denial or refusal of other rights and guaranties not enumerated, but depending upon the principle of the sovereignty of the people and the republican form of government.

TITLE III.—*Salvadorians.*

ART. 41. Salvadorians are such either by birth or by naturalization.

ART. 42. The following persons are Salvadorians by birth:

1. Those born in the territory of Salvador, except the children of aliens not naturalized.

2. The legitimate children of an alien man and a Salvadorian woman born in the territory of Salvador, if within a year subsequent to the date in which they reach majority they fail to declare before the respective governor that they choose the nationality of their father; the legitimate children of a Salvadorian man and an alien woman, and the illegitimate children of a Salvadorian woman and an alien if they have been born in Salvador.

3. The legitimate children of a Salvadorian man and the illegitimate of a Salvadorian woman, when born in a foreign country and not naturalized in it.

4. The descendants of children of aliens, or of an alien and a Salvadorian woman, if born in Salvador.

ART. 43. Salvadorians by naturalization are those who, in accordance with the laws up to the present time enforced, have already acquired this quality, and those who in the future shall obtain the same according to the following rules:

1. The Hispano-Americans who obtain letters of naturalization from the respective departmental governor, but said governor shall grant these letters only upon evidence of good behavior on the part of the applicant.

2. Aliens who apply for naturalization to the same authority and obtain it from him by proving good behavior and two years of residence in Salvador.

3. All persons who obtain naturalization papers from the legislative body.

4. All persons who have acquired naturalization pursuant to article 48 of the present Constitution.

ART. 44. All Central Americans who declare before the respective governor their desire to be Salvadorians shall be considered naturalized citizens of Salvador.

TITLE IV.—*Aliens.*

ART. 45. Aliens are strictly bound from the moment of their arrival in the territory of the Republic to respect the authorities and comply with the laws; and they also acquire at the same time the right to be protected.

ART. 46. Neither Salvadorians nor aliens shall be entitled in any case to claim from the Government indemnity of any kind for damages and injuries done to their persons or property by factions, but their rights are left free to claim against the guilty officials or private persons.

ART. 47. Aliens can acquire all kinds of property, but their property shall not be exempted from the ordinary or extraordinary burden which may be established by law upon the property of Salvadorians.

ART. 48. An alien by the fact of his accepting a public office with salary, unless it is in the militia or in a branch of public instruction, abandons his nationality and becomes naturalized in Salvador.

ART. 49. No international compact shall be entered into by which the provisions of the present title are in any way modified.

ART. 50. Aliens shall be subject to a special law, to be enacted hereafter.

TITLE V.—*Citizenship.*

ART. 51. All Salvadorians over 18 years of age and those who have not reached that age but are married, or who have obtained some literary degree, are citizens.

ART. 52. The rights of citizenship are suspended:

1. By an order of arrest in criminal proceedings where no bail can be admitted.
2. By notorious bad behavior.
3. By mental derangement.
4. By judicial injunctions.
5. By the refusal to fulfill, without sufficient and just cause, a position of popular election. The suspension in this case shall continue during the whole period the said position ought to have been filled.
6. By judicial sentence which so orders.

ART. 53. The rights of citizenship are lost:

1. By convicts sentenced to suffer a penalty which carries with it the loss of citizenship.

2. By those who have been convicted and sentenced for a grave offense.
3. By those who have become naturalized in a foreign country.
4. By those who, while residing in the Republic, accept offices from other nations without permission of the Legislative Power.
5. By those who sell their vote in the elections.
6. By those who, subscribing to acts or proclamations, or through other direct means, promote or assist in the reelection of the President of the Republic.
7. By the functionaries who, while exercising public authority, civil or military, restrict the liberty of suffrage.

TITLE VI.—*The Legislative Power.*

ART. 54. The Legislative Power is vested in a body called the National Assembly of Deputies.

ART. 55. The Legislative body shall meet regularly, without the necessity of being called for that purpose, in the capital of the Republic, between the first and fifteenth of February of each year, but it shall meet in extra session whenever called to that effect by the Executive Power, with the advice of the Council of Ministers. The Assembly may hold its sessions in any other place whenever it may so resolve.

ART. 56. The number of its ordinary sessions shall not exceed forty, and the number of extraordinary ones shall be such as may be required to dispose of the subjects within its jurisdiction submitted to it by the Executive.

ART. 57. Three representatives assembled in a preparatory committee have the power to take immediately all the steps necessary to secure the full attendance of the other members of the Assembly.

ART. 58. A majority of the members of the Assembly shall be sufficient to deliberate, but no decision can be reached when less than two-thirds of the members are present, if two-thirds of the present ones do not consent to it.

ART. 59. The members of the Assembly shall be renewed every year, but they can be reelected.

ART. 60. No Deputy shall be elected who is not over twenty-five years of age, a Salvadorian citizen, a man of recognized honesty and instruction, whose rights of citizenship have not been lost during the period of five years previous to the election, and a native or resident of the department which elects him.

ART. 61. No contractor of public works or services of any class paid or supported out of funds of the Government, and no person who has any personal interest claim arising out of said contracts, can be elected Deputy. Nor can the official salaried employés appointed by the Executive be elected deputies until the expiration of six months to be counted from the day their position was vacated.

ART. 62. Alternate deputies require the same qualifications as the regular ones.

ART. 63. Deputies can not be appointed for any office during the time of their term of service, except in case they are called to form part of the cabinet, or to be diplomatic representatives of the country, or when the office has no salary.

ART. 64. The representatives of the Nation are inviolable. Consequently no Deputy shall be held responsible at any time for his opinions expressed verbally or in writing.

ART. 65. No civil proceeding of any kind shall be initiated or prosecuted against the representatives of the Nation from the day of their election until the expiration of 15 days to be counted from the adjournment of the Legislative Power.

If any representative commits a grave offense between the day of the election and the day of adjournment, he shall be tried by the Assembly for the sole purpose of expelling him if guilty, and submitting him then to the ordinary courts.

If the offense is not grave, but is a simple misdemeanor, committed during the same period, the representative shall be tried by the competent court; but he can not be detained or arrested or summoned to testify until after the adjournment.

If the offense committed by the representative is grave, but anterior to the date of the election, the Assembly shall have the power, upon the proper investigation of the fact, to annul the election and submit the guilty party to the competent courts.

If, during the time of the sessions, a representative is caught in the act of committing a crime or offense, any private person or authority shall have the power to detain him and place him, within 24 hours, at the disposal of the Assembly.

ART. 66. The provisions of the two preceding articles are equally applicable to the constitutional conventions.

ART. 67. The following corresponds to the National Assembly:

1. To be the judge of the election of its own members, and accept or reject their credentials.

2. To admit the resignations of their members made or tendered upon reasons lawfully provided.

3. To enforce against them a proper responsibility in the cases provided for by the present Constitution.

4. To call the alternate deputies to replace the regular ones in case of death, resignation, or inability of the latter.

5. To make rules for its interior government.

ART. 68. The following are the duties of the Legislative Power:

1. To open and close its sessions, and agree to the terms in which the message of the President of the Republic is to be answered.
2. To open the envelopes containing the votes for President and Vice-President of the Republic, and to count the said votes by means of a committee of its members.
3. To declare the election of the said functionaries upon the report of the committee, said committee to be required to express also whether the persons elected have or have not the qualifications required by law.
4. To give the President and Vice-President of the Republic possession of their offices; to administer to them the constitutional oath of office; to take cognizance of their resignation and to grant or refuse them leaves of absence.
5. To elect by popular vote the justices of the Supreme Court of Justice and the comptrollers of the Treasury; to administer to them the constitutional oath of office, and to take cognizance of their resignation.
6. To receive and examine the report and documents to be submitted to it by the Executive through the respective ministers, in pursuance of clause 25 of the present article.
7. To designate three persons who shall exercise the Executive Power in the cases established by the present Constitution, provided that said persons shall have the same qualifications as are required to be President of the Republic. The designation herein spoken of may be made in favor of members of Congress.
8. To decide in cases of doubt, or in regard to information given to it about the inability of the President or Vice-President of the Republic, and of the election of officers of the same Assembly to fulfill their positions.
9. To enact, interpret, amend, and repeal secondary laws.
10. To establish territorial jurisdictions and place at the head thereof the proper functionaries, who, in the name of the Republic, shall take cognizance of all classes of cases and causes, civil or criminal, try them, and settle them by sentence.
11. To define the powers and jurisdiction of the different functionaries.
12. To levy taxes and imposts on all classes of property and revenues, this to be done in due proportion if the taxes or imposts are direct; and in cases of invasion or war legally declared, to decree forced loans in the same proportion, if the ordinary public revenue is not sufficient, or if no voluntary loan can be obtained.
13. To authorize the Executive Power to contract voluntary loans, either at home or abroad, when a grave and urgent necessity may demand it. The loans contracted in compliance with this article shall be submitted to the approval of the Legislative Power.
14. To make annually the proper appropriation to meet the expenses of the Government; but the disbursement of the public revenue shall be made in such

a way as to give preference to public instruction, the administration of justice, and to the police.

15. To grant, upon due examination of the services rendered, the rank of lieutenant-colonel and others superior to it.

16. To fix the coat-of-arms and the flag of the Republic.

17. To establish the fineness, weight, and type of the national coin, and to regulate the weights and measures.

18. To grant to persons or towns titles, honors, and rewards compatible with the established system of government for great services rendered to the country.

19. To fix, increase, or decrease the amount of the salaries to be paid to the employees or functionaries, and to create and abolish offices. But the decrees increasing the salaries of the Supreme, Legislative, and Executive Power shall not go into effect until the next period.

20. To grant rewards or privileges for a certain time to the authors of useful inventions, or to those who introduce in the country some industry of general utility or who make improvements on the same.

21. To decree the existence of a state of war upon the evidence submitted to it by the Executive Power.

22. To grant amnesties and pardons, but the latter shall not be issued except upon report and favorable recommendation from the Supreme Court of Justice.

23. To declare by decree a state of siege in the cases and for the causes which a law of constitutional character shall fix, the said siege to be raised when provided by the same law.

24. To restore the rights of citizenship to those who have lost it.

25. To approve or disapprove the acts of the Executive.

26. To enact laws in acknowledgment of the national debt and to create and appropriate such funds as may be required for its payment.

27. To grant or refuse Salvadorians the permission to accept offices from other nations if compatible with the system of government of Salvador.

28. To grant or refuse naturalization to aliens who may request it.

29. To ratify, amend, or reject the treaties or conventions entered into by the Executive with other nations; but no treaty or convention which in any way restricts or affects the exercise of the right of insurrection, or which violates any constitutional provision shall ever be ratified.

30. To allow or disallow the transit of troops of other countries through the territory of the Republic.

31. To try cases of impeachment of the officials of superior rank in the manner and form provided by Title XIII of the present Constitution.

ART. 69. When the National Assembly meets in extra session it shall deal with

no other subjects than those over which it has competent jurisdiction and which have been submitted to it by the Executive.

ART. 70. No faculty of the National Assembly can be delegated, except the one of giving possession of their respective offices to the President and Vice-President of the Republic, the justices of the Supreme Court, and the Comptrollers of the Treasury. The decrees or resolutions passed in violation of this article shall be null and void, notwithstanding any reason on which they may be founded; and the violators of this article shall be subject to the responsibility which the present Constitution shall provide.

ART. 71. The initiative of legislation belongs exclusively to the Deputies, the President of the Republic, through his ministers, and the Supreme Court of Justice.

ART. 72. All bills, after having been discussed and passed, shall be transmitted for approval to the Executive Power, who shall give his sanction to it and shall cause it to be published as law, if he has no objection to it. The Executive Power can not make any remarks or refuse his approval to the resolutions of the National Assembly when passed in the exercise of the powers granted to it in article 67 and in clauses 3, 5, 7, 8, 25, and 31 of article 68 of the present Constitution.

ART. 73. When the Executive shall find it unadvisable to approve the bills passed by the Assembly and submitted to him, he shall return them to the Assembly within the period of eight days with a statement of his reasons for refusing his approval; but if within the period above mentioned, the Executive does not return the bills, the latter shall be taken and considered as approved, and shall be published as laws by the Executive. In case that a bill is returned, the Assembly shall discuss it again, and if ratified by a two-thirds vote, it shall be sent to the Executive, who shall have to consider it as law, approve, and publish it.

When the Assembly passes a law during the last days of its session, and the Executive has not the full legal time during which he can return it with his objections, the Executive shall be bound to give immediate information of the fact to the Assembly, in order that it may remain in session until the expiration of the time above mentioned. If he should fail to do so, the bill shall be considered as approved.

ART. 74. No bill rejected or not ratified can be introduced again during the same session of the Assembly, but the introduction of the same shall be permitted in the following session.

ART. 75. All bills passed shall be engrossed in triplicate, each copy to be signed by the President and Secretaries of the Assembly. One copy shall be left on file and the other two shall be forwarded to the Executive.

ART. 76. Upon the receipt by the Executive of the said two copies, if no objection to the bill is found, his signature shall be affixed to both copies. One shall be left on file and the other shall be returned to the Assembly. The Executive shall publish the approved bill within 8 days.

ART. 77. The same formalities provided for the enactment and approval of the laws shall be followed for the purpose of interpreting, amending, or repealing their provisions.

ART. 78. No law shall be binding except upon its having been solemnly promulgated. In order to give binding force to a law of permanent character a lapse of 12 days after its promulgation shall be required. The provisions of the present article are not applicable to the laws making appointments or declaring the result of elections.

ART. 79. No bill which has not been introduced in the Assembly by the Supreme Court of Justice, but deals with matters tending to reform or repeal any provision contained in the codes of the Republic, shall be discussed without listening to the opinion of the said Supreme Court, and this opinion shall be given either during the same session of the Assembly or in the following year, as the importance, urgency, or scope of the bill may demand. This provision is not applicable to the laws concerning political, economical, or Executive order.

TITLE VII.—*The Executive Power.*

ART. 80. The Executive Power shall be vested in a citizen who shall have the title of President of the Republic, and shall be assisted by the respective ministers. He shall be elected by the Salvadorian people; but when not elected by an absolute majority of votes, he shall be elected by nominal vote of the Assembly, which shall choose him out of the three citizens who have obtained the largest number of votes.

ART. 81. There shall be a Vice-President elected in the same manner and form as the President, and he will fill his place in case of death, resignation, removal, or any other impediment. When there is no Vice-President the Executive Power shall devolve on one of the three *designados** in the order in which they have been appointed. If the legislative power is in session and the appointment of the said *designados* has become inoperative, the Assembly shall make the election.

ART. 82. The term of office of the President shall be four years. A citizen who has been President of the Republic can not be reelected or elected Vice-President until after the expiration of a second period of four years. The

*The *designados* are the candidates who have obtained the highest number of votes, respectively.

Presidential term shall begin and end on the first of March of the respective year. The President shall not have power to act one day longer.

The citizen who has acted as constitutional President during the last six months of the period mentioned in the preceding clause can not be elected to be President for the following period.

ART. 83. To be President or Vice-President of the Republic it shall be required to be a Salvadorian by birth, a layman, over 30 years of age, in full possession of the rights of citizenship, without having lost the same during the five years preceding the election, and a person of well-known honesty and learning.

ART. 84. The citizen who fills the position of President of the Republic shall be also the commandant-general of the army.

ART. 85. For the transaction of public business there shall be at the most four ministers or secretaries of state, among whom the President of the Republic shall distribute, at his discretion, the different branches of the Government.

ART. 86. To be Secretary of State, it shall be required to be a native and a resident of the Republic, over twenty-five years of age, of well-known honesty and aptitude, in possession of his rights of citizenship without having lost them during the period of five years previous to his appointment, not a contractor of public works or services, and not a claimant in his own name against the Government.

Citizens of the other Republics of Central America having the qualifications required in the foregoing paragraph, who have been residents of Salvador during five years, can also be appointed ministers. The position of Minister or Secretary of State is incompatible with all others.

ART. 87. All decrees, decisions, orders, and rules made by the President of the Republic shall be authorized and communicated by the respective ministers or secretaries, or, in their absence, by the assistant secretaries, who shall have the same qualifications as are required of the secretaries. Those which have not been authorized and communicated in this way shall not be obeyed.

ART. 88. The ministers shall attend the sessions of the Assembly whenever they may be called to do so, and they shall answer the interpellations which may be made to them; but they shall withdraw before the vote is taken.

ART. 89. The President of the Republic and his secretaries or assistant secretaries are jointly responsible for the acts authorized by them. The secretaries and assistant secretaries shall not be exempted from a responsibility by having saved their own vote.

ART. 90. The duties of the Executive Power are as follows:

1. To preserve the sovereignty and independence of the Republic and the integrity of its territory.

2. To preserve peace in the Republic.

3. To publish the laws and cause them to be enforced.
4. To submit to the legislative body through his respective ministers, within eight days subsequent to the opening of its session, a full report of the acts of his administration during the last year, and also an estimate of the expenses to run the Government during the next year, together with the proper suggestions as to the manner of meeting said expenses. If, within the period just named, the respective minister has not complied with the duty herein referred to, the said minister shall become, by the same act, suspended from his office, and the Executive shall be notified immediately in order that he may within the next eight days and through another minister, appointed for that purpose, submit the report and estimates above named; and if this is not done the President of the Republic shall then be suspended also, and the functions of the Executive Power shall devolve upon the person called to it by the present constitution, and said person shall then submit the report and estimates within twenty days. In this case the Legislative Power may extend the time of their sessions for an equal period.

5. To give the Assembly all the information it may desire; but if the matter about which information is asked is secret, he shall explain this fact. If the Assembly in spite of this explanation deems it necessary to know the facts, the Executive Power shall be bound to furnish the information, except where it relates to plans of war or political negotiations, in which secrecy is indispensable. But if the required information is to be used for the purpose of impeaching him, he can not, refuse it on any grounds. Neither can he reserve any document after he has been impeached before the Assembly.

6. To give the functionaries of the judicial power all the assistance necessary to enforce their decisions.

ART. 91. The faculties of the Executive Power are the following:

1. To appoint and remove the secretaries of state, the governors of a department, the officers of the army, and all the executive officers whose appointment is not reserved to some other authority, but who are elected by the people; and to accept their resignation.

2. To organize the army of the Republic, and to grant military ranks up to and including the rank of captain.

3. To conduct the foreign relations of the Republic, to appoint and remove the diplomatic ministers and agents of all classes, and the consuls and consular agents, and to receive the ministers of other nations.

4. To call, with the advice of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Assembly to meet in extra session whenever the great interests of the nation may demand it, and in this case the alternates shall be called to replace the members of the Assembly who may have died or are legally unable to attend.

5. To designate before the reunion of the legislative power the place where the meetings must be held, if the place designated by law for this purpose does not offer the conditions of safety or freedom of action which are required.
6. To conduct war and make peace, submitting immediately to the ratification of the legislative power the treaty entered into for the latter purpose.
7. To conclude treaties and all other diplomatic negotiations and submit them to the ratification of the Assembly.
8. To call to the service such force additional to the standing army as may be required to repel invasion or put down rebellion.
9. To designate those ports which shall be of entry, to close them to foreign commerce, to establish custom-houses, and to nationalize and register vessels.
10. To grant commutations of penalties upon report; and favorable recommendation of the Supreme Court of Justice.
11. To return, with his remarks, any bill which may be transmitted to him by the Legislative Power, in pursuance of article 72 of the present constitution.
12. To make rules and regulations and issue decrees and orders for the purpose of facilitating and securing the execution of the laws, and make also rules for its interior government.
13. To promote public instruction in all the branches of human knowledge by making the proper provisions and following the proper methods.
14. To decree the construction and improvement of roads and other ways of communication; but the contracts made for the construction of wharves, railroads, and canals shall have no effect until they are approved by the Legislative Power.
15. To restore, during the recess of the Legislative Power, the rights of citizenship to those who have lost them; but in no case shall he have power to do so in regard to employees appointed by him who have lost the rights of citizenship in consequence of an offence committed in the exercise of their functions.
16. To decree, with the advice of the Council of Ministers, during the recess of the Legislative Power, a state of siege. In this case he shall be bound to report this fact to the Legislative Power at its next meeting, explain the causes which induced him to do so, and report the action taken by him in consequence thereof in the exercise of the faculties granted him by law in such cases. The undue continuation of a state of siege constitutes a crime of *lesa nación* (treason to the nation).
17. To use, during the recess of the Assembly, the powers given to the latter in clauses 27 and 28 of article 68 of the present constitution. But he shall be bound to report his action to the same assembly during the extraordinary session.

ART. 92. The President is forbidden to leave the territory of the Republic without permission of the Legislative Power, unless when required by the necessities of war; but in both cases he shall have to deposit the supreme command in the person designated by law.

ART. 93. All decrees, orders, and decisions made by the Executive Power in excess of the faculties given him by the present constitution shall be null and shall not be obeyed even if issued with the intention so expressed of submitting them thereafter to the Legislative Power for approval.

TITLE VIII.—*The Judicial Power.*

ART. 94. The Judicial Power shall be vested in a Supreme Court of Justice, in Chambers of Third and Second Instance, and in all other tribunals and inferior courts established by the present Constitution.

ART. 95. There shall be in the capital of the Republic a Chamber of Third Instance, consisting of three justices, and there shall be furthermore two Chambers of Second Instance, consisting each of two justices. The Chamber of Third Instance shall be presided over by a Chief Justice, and the other two chambers shall have for their president the justice elected by them for that purpose. These three chambers, united and presided over by the Chief Justice, shall form the Supreme Court of Justice. In this tribunal the majority of votes of its members shall be sufficient to make a valid decision, and in case of equal vote the Chief Justice shall decide. The functions of the Chief Justice are: To preside over the sessions of the tribunal, to conduct the ordinary proceedings of the cases subject to its jurisdiction, and to exercise all other powers and faculties established by the judiciary act. In the absence or inability of the Chief Justice, his position shall be filled by the justices in the order of their appointment. In the cases pending in the Third Instance, the proceedings shall be conducted by the first justice, and in his absence by the second.

ART. 96. The Chamber of Second Instance, consisting of two justices, shall be established and sit in the city of San Miguel. Another of the same kind shall be established and sit in the city of Santa Ana, and a further one in Cojutepeque. The justices first elected for each one of these chambers shall act as president thereof. When the Legislative Power may deem it advisable, one of the chambers of Second Instance established at the capital shall be transferred to the department of San Vicente.

ART. 97. There shall be ten alternate justices, four to serve in the Chambers of the capital and two for each one of the other Chambers, and they shall enter on the exercise of their functions indiscriminately whenever they may be called to do so under the law.

ART. 98. To be a justice or an alternate the following qualifications are required:

1. To be a native-born citizen of the Republic or a Central American, naturalized in it.
2. To be in the full enjoyment of the rights of citizenship without having lost the same during the five years preceding the election.
3. To be over 30 years of age.
4. To be a lawyer of the Republic.
5. To be a person of well-known learning and honesty.
6. To have practiced law for four years in Salvador or served as judge of First Instance in the Republic for two years.

Notwithstanding the provision contained in clause 1 of this article, aliens naturalized in Salvador may be appointed justices if they have made their law studies in the Republic and have all the other qualifications required by this article.

ART. 99. No person can be appointed justice of the Supreme Court or of one chamber if he is a relative within the fourth civil degree of consanguinity, whether legitimate or illegitimate, or the second degree of legitimate affinity, of another member of the same tribunal.

ART. 100. The justices and their alternates shall serve for two years, but they may be reelected.

ART. 101. The Chamber of Third Instance shall take cognizance of all the cases which, according to law, fall under its jurisdiction.

The Chambers of Second Instance shall take cognizance on appeal of all civil and criminal cases wherein a sentence has been passed by the judge of First Instance, and furthermore of all the other cases falling under their respective jurisdiction, which shall be circumscribed in the following way: The Chamber of the Western Section shall take cognizance of the cases belonging to the department of Santa Ana, Sonsonate, and Ahuachapán; that of the First Section of the Center shall have the department of San Salvador and Chalatenango; that of the Second Section of the Center shall have the departments of La Libertad and La Paz; that of the Third Section shall have the departments of Cuzcatlán, Cabañas, and San Vicente; and that of the Eastern Section shall have the departments of San Miguel, Gotera, La Unión, and Usulután.

In case that new departments or districts are established, the Legislative Power shall designate the court under whose respective jurisdiction they are to be placed.

ART. 102. The powers of the Supreme Court are the following:

1. To make rules for its interior government and for the government of the Chambers of Second and Third Instance.

2. To appoint the judge who has to take cognizance of matters affecting the Treasury, the justices of First Instance, the Attorney-General, the District Attorneys, the Solicitors for the Poor in the capital, and all subaltern officers of the court; to receive their resignations and act upon them, and to grant leaves of absence.

3. To make visits of inspection, by means of one of its justices, to all tribunals and courts, in order to correct any irregularity which may be found to exist in the administration of justice.

4. To make use of its right to initiate legislation by addressing directly to the Legislative Power, and setting forth the objections which may exist against any law or the obstacles which have been found to its proper execution, and suggesting the reforms which, in its opinion, must be made.

5. To exercise the functions entrusted to it by the present Constitution in the Title called "Responsibility of the Public Functionaries."

6. To admit students to the practice of law and to debar for cause those lawyers already admitted, temporarily or permanently, for prior fraud, unprofessional behavior, or notorious immoral conduct. The same power shall be exercised in regard to the functionaries called *escribanos públicos*.

7. To appoint associate judges in the cases provided by law.

8. To take cognizance of all prize cases and of all others not specially reserved to some other authority.

9. To decide questions of jurisdiction which may arise between the tribunals or courts of all kinds.

10. To watch incessantly that justice is promptly and faithfully administered.

11. To grant and enforce the writ of *amparo*, established by article 37 of the present Constitution, in such cases and in such manner as provided by law.

12. To administer either directly, or by means of the functionaries delegated by it for that purpose, the constitutional oath or affirmation to be taken by the judges of First Instance and by the other employees appointed by it in taking possession of their offices, and also to the assistant judges appointed to form or complete a tribunal in the cases established by law.

13. To prepare and submit to the Legislative Body the annual estimate of the expenses of the administration of justice.

All other powers of the Supreme Court of Justice shall be established by law.

ART. 103. The powers set forth in clauses 9, 10, 11, and 12 of the preceding article shall belong also to the Chambers of Second Instance which do not sit in the capital, and said Chambers shall have the further power of appointing the respective District Attorney, the Solicitor for the Poor, the Physicians to do service in legal cases, and the employees of their own offices. They shall also listen to the accusations and informations made against the functionaries in

regard to whom the Supreme Court has the power to decide whether they must or must not be submitted to trial; but the Chambers herein referred to shall confine their action to make the proper investigation and submit the record thereof to the Supreme Court.

ART. 104. The power to make judicial decisions and enforce them belongs exclusively to the Chambers of Second and Third Instance and to the inferior courts.

ART. 105. There shall be judges of First Instance, regular and alternate, who shall take cognizance of and give decisions in all civil and criminal cases in all the chief towns of the departments. The Supreme Court of Justice, acting in accord with the Executive, shall also have the power to establish these courts of First Instance in the chief town of the district if such is deemed advisable to facilitate the good administration of justice. The judges of First Instance shall be appointed for two years and can be reelected.

ART. 106. To be a judge of First Instance it shall be required: To be a citizen in the full exercise of his rights as such, and a resident for two years of Salvador, a lawyer of the Republic, over twenty-one years of age, a man of well-known honesty and learning, and not to have lost the rights of citizenship during the two years preceding his appointment.

ART. 107. The Supreme Court of Justice, acting in accord with the Executive, shall establish, whenever deemed necessary, in the chief towns of the departments or of the districts, judges of First Instance, who shall take cognizance separately of civil and criminal cases.

ART. 108. There shall be a jury in all places having a judge of First Instance, and that jury shall be called to convene in all cases of criminal offences which, according to law, fall under its jurisdiction. A special law shall be enacted making the necessary provisions in regard to this institution.

ART. 109. There shall be justices of the peace in all the towns of the Republic; their number, election, qualification, and power shall be fixed by law.

ART. 110. The positions of justice of a court, and of judge of First Instance are incompatible with any other salaried office under the Executive or the Legislative Powers. This provision is not applicable to the alternate justices or judges when not exercising judicial functions; but if they accept some office incompatible with the said functions, their appointment as alternate justice shall, by the same act, be forfeited.

TITLE IX.—*The Departmental and Local Government.*

ART. 111. For the purposes of political administration, the territory of the Republic shall be divided into departments, whose number and limits shall be

fixed by law. Each one of these departments shall have a governor and an alternate governor, both of them appointed by the Executive.

ART. 112. To be a governor or his alternate, the following qualifications are required: To be a citizen in the exercise of his rights as such, without having lost said rights during the two years preceding the appointment; to be over twenty-five years of age; and to be a person of competent learning and integrity.

ART. 113. The local government of the towns shall be vested in the municipal bodies elected directly by the citizens residing therein. Each municipal body shall consist of one *Alcalde*, one *Syndic*, and two or more aldermen, the number of the latter to be fixed according to the population, as may be established by law.

ART. 114. The municipal councils shall manage their own funds to the benefit of the community, and shall render an account of their management to the tribunal established by law.

ART. 115. The powers of the municipal bodies, which shall be purely economical and executive, and the qualifications required to be elected members of the same, shall be determined by law.

ART. 116. In addition to the faculties vested by law in the municipal bodies in general, the special power of commuting sentences passed upon persons convicted of misdemeanors, shall be granted to the municipal bodies established in the chief towns.

ART. 117. The municipal bodies shall be entirely independent in the exercise of their functions, but they shall be held responsible for their actions either as corporations or individuals, as the case may be. The subaltern employés of the municipal bodies shall be appointed by them without intervention of any other authority.

ART. 118. The power to appoint and remove members of the police, which shall be a civil body, shall belong to the municipal bodies; but in the capital of the Republic this power shall be exercised by the Executive, who shall have the supreme direction of this branch of the service. A law of secondary character shall regulate the institution.

TITLE X.—*The Elections.*

ART. 119. The President of the Republic, the Vice-President, and the Deputies shall be elected by the people directly.

ART. 120. In these elections all the citizens shall have a direct vote.

ART. 121. The right of suffrage can not be given up and its exercise is obligatory.

ART. 122. The right of suffrage shall be exercised by all the Salvadorean citizens. The exercise of this right shall be regulated by law.

ART. 123. The basis of the electoral system is the population, and until a correct census is taken the present political division of the Republic into departments, districts, and cantons shall prevail.

ART. 124. Each department shall elect three deputies and two alternates, but when the census spoken of in the preceding article is taken then there shall be a deputy and an alternate for each 15,000 inhabitants.

ART. 125. No minister of any religion whatever shall be elected for any position to be given by popular vote.

ART. 126. A special law shall regulate the matter of elections.

TITLE XI.—*The National Treasury.*

ART. 127. The public Treasury of the Nation is formed as follows:

1. By its whole property, real and personal.
2. By all the debts due it.
3. By the duties, taxes, and imposts paid and to be paid in the future by Salvadorians and aliens.

ART. 128. For the management of the public moneys there shall be a general Treasury, which shall collect and disburse the funds, and a Superior Tribunal of Accounts or Board of Comptrollers, which shall examine and pass all the accounts given by those who manage public moneys.

ART. 129. The general Treasury shall publish every month the condition of the funds managed by it, and the Comptroller's office shall publish annually a general statement of all the revenue.

ART. 130. No sum can be taken out of the Treasury or be paid or adjudicated unless the disbursement is previously authorized by law. The law shall fix the revenue and the expenses of the Nation. No disbursement made against the provisions of this Constitution shall render the officer who made it responsible for it, said responsibility to be shared also by the one who executed the order, if he does not succeed in proving himself not guilty.

ART. 131. The Executive shall have no power to enter into contracts involving responsibility on the part of the national funds without previously publishing in the official paper the proposal received to that effect, said proposal to be disposed of at public auction. The contracts made to meet some necessity of war, and those which, by their own nature, can not be made except with certain persons, are excepted from the operation of this prohibition.

TITLE XII.—*The Armed Force.*

ART. 132. The armed force is established for the preservation of the integrity of the Salvadorean territory, to preserve and defend the national autonomy, to enforce the law, to preserve public order, and to cause the constitutional guarantees to be a fact.

ART. 133. The armed force is essentially obedient, and it has not the power to deliberate in matters of military service.

ART. 134. In case of war all able-bodied Salvadorians from 18 to 50 years of age are soldiers.

ART. 135. The army of the Republic shall consist of the standing regular army, of the militia, and of the national navy. Each town shall contribute to its formation in proportion to the number of its inhabitants.

The designation of the men who must compose the army shall be made by lot. The standing army in time of peace shall be fixed every year by the legislature, and shall be limited to what is strictly necessary to protect the ports, places, and warehouses of war.

ART. 136. The privileges involved in what is called *el fuero de guerra* shall belong only to those individuals of the army of the Republic who are in actual service, and only in criminal cases for offences purely military. Attractive jurisdiction is hereby abolished.

The selection of the members of the council of war established by military law shall be made by lot from the officers free to do service according to law.

ART. 137. The proper appeals and legal remedies from or against the decisions of the councils of war shall be taken to the Commandant-General of the Republic, or to the respective superior officer in the field.

TITLE XIII.—*The Responsibility of the Public Functionaries.*

ART. 138. Every functionary, whether civil or military, shall, in taking possession of his office, take an oath or affirmation upon his word of honor to be faithful to the Republic, to comply with the constitution and cause it to be complied with, and to abide by its provisions in spite of any law, decree, order, or resolution to the contrary, and shall promise also to comply faithfully with the duties of his office for the violation of which he shall be held responsible with his person and property.

ART. 139. The President of the Republic or the Acting President, the justices and ministers or secretaries of state, and the assistant secretaries when acting as secretaries, the diplomatic ministers and the governors of the departments shall be held responsible before the Assembly for any expressed violation of the Constitution, or for any offence committed by them in the exercise of their func-

tions. The Assembly after hearing the judge-advocate selected from its members and the accused officer, if present, and if not present his special counsel, shall declare whether there is sufficient evidence to begin a trial. In the affirmative case, the record of the steps taken shall be sent to the first Chamber of Second Instance of the capital in order that it may pass the proper sentence and an appeal to the Chamber of Third Instance shall be given against this sentence. Every person has the right to give information of the offences spoken of in this article, and also to prosecute the same if he has the qualifications required by law for such action.

The Deputies shall be tried in the same cases, and under the same formalities by the Assembly itself.

ART. 140. The representatives shall be tried in the manner provided for in article 65 of the present Constitution, for common crimes and misdemeanors committed by them during the session of the legislative body. If any of the functionaries enumerated in the preceding article should commit a common offence, he shall be accused or denounced before the Assembly, which, following the same course of proceedings established in the same article, shall declare whether the case must or must not be tried, and if the resolution is in the affirmative, the offender shall be submitted to the ordinary courts.

ART. 141. The Comptrollers of the Treasury, the judge for matters belonging to the Treasury, the Judges of First Instance, the Justices of the Peace, and all other functionaries indicated by law, shall be tried for offences committed in the exercise of their functions by the Supreme Court of Justice. The trial have for its object to submit the offender to the ordinary tribunals in case there is sufficient evidence to convict him. For common offences and misdemeanors the above-mentioned officials shall be subject to the ordinary course of proceedings.

ART. 142. As soon as either the Assembly or the Supreme Court of Justice, as the case may be, declares that a trial must be held, the offender shall be suspended from the exercise of his functions, and under no consideration whatever shall he be allowed to remain any longer in his position without becoming guilty of usurpation of authority, and no person shall be bound to obey him. If the sentence acquits him, the impeached official shall return to the exercise of his office, but if he is adjudged guilty he shall be by the same fact discharged.

ART. 143. The decrees, rules, and sentences of the Assembly made in this class of cases shall be complied with and executed, without any necessity of approval or affirmation of any kind.

ART. 144. Whenever the Executive Power in sending to the Assembly the reports of the ministers or secretaries of state omits something which, according to law, ought to be embraced in the same, the Assembly shall give it the proper

notice in order that it may comply with its duties in this respect, but if the Executive fails to do so, the measures spoken of in clause 4, article 90 of the present constitution shall be resorted to.

ART. 145. The statute of limitations shall begin to be counted for official offences and misdemeanors from the date on which the guilty functionary ceased in the exercise of his duties.

ART. 146. The representatives of the Constitutional Conventions shall be subject exactly to the same proceedings, as far as their trial is concerned, as the members of the Legislative Body. In this case the resolution by which the trial is ordered shall be passed by the Constitutional Convention itself, and the Convention shall appoint a committee of its members to conduct the proper investigation and act in everything necessary in accordance with its rules.

ART. 147. If on the adjournment of the Legislative Power no sentence has been passed as yet on any case of this kind pending before it, it shall delegate its powers to the special committee consisting of seven members, which shall sit during the adjournment, and shall decide in conformity with the provisions of this title.

TITLE XIV.—*The Reform of the Constitution and Constitutional Laws.*

ART. 148. The reform of the present Constitution shall be undertaken only upon resolution passed by two-thirds of the votes of the representatives elected for the Assembly, and this resolution shall express the article or articles which must be reformed. The resolution shall be published in the official newspapers, and shall be considered again in the session of the Assembly of the following year. If ratified by the Assembly a Constitutional Convention consisting of three delegates for each department shall be called to meet, in order to decide about the reform suggested. But it is hereby declared that in no case shall Articles 80, 81, and 82 prohibiting the reelection of the President, Vice-President, and *designados*, and concerning the duration of the Presidential term be reformed.

ART. 149. The laws of the public press, the state of siege, the writ of amparo, and the general elections shall be considered constitutional.

They may be reformed either by the Constitutional Convention, or by the ordinary assembly by a two-thirds vote; but in the latter case the reform shall have no binding force until it has been ratified by the legislative body in the ordinary session of the following year by the same number of votes.

ART. 150. All other manner or method of reforming the Constitution or constitutional laws different from those provided for in the preceding articles is illegal and void.

TITLE XV.—*General Provisions.*

ART. 151. As Salvador is a segregated portion of the Republic of Central America, it is left in aptitude to concur with any or all the states which belong to the latter, in the organization of a national government when circumstances may permit it, and when its interests may be promoted by it. The same thing shall be understood in reference to the Latin American Confederation.

ART. 152. The Constitution of December 6, 1883, is hereby absolutely repealed.

NATIONAL PALACE, SAN SALVADOR, *August, 1st, 1886.*

Appendix B.

LAW RELATING TO ALIENS.

The National Constitutional Convention of the Republic of Salvador, considering that it is of great importance for the preservation of good relations with other countries to give prompt and due fulfillment to the provisions of Article 50 of the Constitution, has decreed as follows:

LAW RELATING TO ALIENS.

CHAPTER I.—*Salvadorians and Aliens.*

ARTICLE 1. All persons enumerated in Articles 42, 43, and 44 of the Constitution, are Salvadorians by birth or naturalization.

ART. 2. The following are aliens:

1. All persons born outside of the national territory, subject to a foreign government and not naturalized in Salvador.

2. The children of an alien father, or of an alien mother and father unknown, born in the territory of the Republic, until they reach that age in which, according to the laws of the nationality of the father or of the mother, as the case may be, the period of their minority ceases. But, if these persons allow a year to elapse after their having reached the age of majority, and fail during that time to declare before the Governor of the department in which they reside their desire to retain the nationality of their parents, they shall be considered Salvadorians.

3. The Salvadorian woman who marries an alien shall retain the nationality of her husband, even during her widowhood. If the marriage has been dissolved, the Salvadorian woman, who is such by birth, may recover her Salvadorian nationality, by establishing her residence in the Republic, and declaring before the respective Governor her decision to recover her former allegiance.

The Salvadorian wife, who, according to the laws of the country to which her husband belongs, does not acquire his nationality by virtue of the marriage, shall retain her own.

Any change in the nationality of the husband, subsequent to the marriage, entails the same change in the nationality of the wife and of the minor children subject to parental authority; provided that the said wife and minor children reside in the country where the husband or father became naturalized. But this rule shall be subject to the exception established in the preceding paragraph.

4. Salvadorians naturalized in other countries and residing therein.
5. Salvadorians in the official service of a foreign government, in any capacity, political, judicial, or diplomatic, without the permission of the legislative power required by No. 4, Article 53, of the Constitution.

ART. 3. In order to fix what is to be understood by "place of birth," in the cases set forth in the preceding article, it is hereby declared that national vessels, without distinction of any kind, are a portion of the national territory, and that all persons born on board said vessels shall be considered as born within the Republic.

ART. 4. By virtue of the benefit of extraterritoriality enjoyed by diplomatic agents, the children of the ministers and of all other officers of the Legations of the Republic accredited to foreign countries shall, if born in said countries, be considered as born in Salvador.

ART. 5. The nationality of corporations shall be regulated by the law which gave them their existence. Therefore, all those organized in conformity to the laws of the Republic, and having in it a legal domicile, shall be Salvadorian.

Foreign corporations shall enjoy in Salvador the same rights as are granted to them by the laws of the country in which they have their domicile, provided that these laws are not contrary to the laws of the nation.

CHAPTER II.—*Expatriation and Naturalization.*

ART. 6. The Republic of Salvador recognizes the right of expatriation as natural and inherent to every man, and as necessary for the enjoyment of individual liberty. Therefore, as she allows her citizens to exercise this right by permitting them to leave her territory and settle in a foreign country, so, also, she protects the use of the same right by aliens of every nationality who come to settle within her jurisdiction. As a consequence thereof, she receives the subjects and citizens of other nations and naturalizes them according to the provisions of the Constitution and the present law.

ART. 7. The expatriation of a Salvadorian criminal and his consequent naturalization in a foreign country do not exempt him from extradition, trial, and punishment, according to the treaties, international usages, and the laws of the country.

ART. 8. Persons naturalized in Salvador, even if residing in foreign countries,

have the same right to the protection of the Government of the Republic, either in regard to their persons or to their property, as the native-born Salvadorian citizen; but this does not prevent them, if they return to the country of origin, from being subject to the responsibilities therein incurred by them under the laws previous to their naturalization.

ART. 9. The Salvadorian Government shall protect by the means authorized by international law all Salvadorian citizens abroad. The Executive power shall, as it may deem advisable, make use of said means, if no act of hostility is involved in them; but if diplomatic intervention is not enough, or if the means resorted to prove to be insufficient, or if the wrongs done to the Salvadorian nation are of such a gravity as to require measures of a more severe character, then the Executive power shall report the facts to the legislative for the proper constitutional action.

ART. 10. The naturalization of an alien becomes forfeited by his residence in the country of origin for two years, unless that residence is due to the fulfillment of any official commission from the Salvadorian Government, or has been taken with its permission.

ART. 11. Every alien who fulfills the requisites established in Article 43 of the Constitution can be naturalized in the Republic, provided that he makes an application therefor in writing, and that he makes in it the renunciation and the protest to which the following article refers.

ART. 12. Naturalization implies the renunciation of all submission, obedience, and fidelity to all foreign governments, and especially to the government to which the naturalized citizen owed allegiance. It also implies the renunciation both of all kind of protection foreign to the laws and authorities of Salvador, and of all the rights that are granted aliens either by treaty or by international law. It implies furthermore the promise, or oath of allegiance, obedience, and submission to the laws and authorities of the Republic.

ART. 13. No naturalization papers shall be issued in favor of subjects or citizens of a nation with which the Republic is at war.

ART. 14. Said papers shall not be granted to any person reputed and judicially declared in other countries to be pirates, slave-dealers, incendiaries, counterfeiters of money, bank notes, or any other paper used as currency, murderers, kidnappers, and thieves. Naturalization fraudulently obtained by an alien in violation of the law is by full right null and void.

ART. 15. Naturalization papers, or certificates, shall be issued gratuitously, and no fee of any kind, whether under the head of expenses, recording, stamping, or any other name, shall ever be charged therefor.

ART. 16. Naturalization being a personal act, the candidate can not be represented by an attorney, unless the latter has a full special power executed in

his favor; but this provision does not apply to any case in which the naturalization takes place by the mere operation of the law. Under no circumstances can the actual residence of the candidate within the limits of the Republic be supplied by an attorney.

ART. 17. The national character, whether as a citizen or an alien, is not transferable; consequently, a citizen can not enjoy the rights of an alien, nor can an alien enjoy the prerogatives of a citizen, by reason of a transfer.

ART. 18. The change of nationality has no retroactive effect. The acquisition as well as the restoration of Salvadorian citizenship does not take effect until one day after the date of the decree which granted them.

ART. 19. Colonists who may arrive in the future, either at their own expense or imported by private companies or associations, and immigrants of all kinds, may become naturalized in the country, according to the provisions of the Constitution. Colonists heretofore settled shall be subject to the same provisions, if they do not conflict with the rights acquired by them under their contracts.

ART. 20. The naturalized alien shall become a Salvadorian citizen as soon as he has the qualifications required by article 51 of the Constitution, and then his rights and obligations shall be the same as those of the native-born Salvadorians. Nevertheless, he will not be qualified to serve those positions which, according to the Constitution, require citizenship by birth.

CHAPTER III.—*Matriculation and its Effects.*

ART. 21. The matriculation of aliens consists in the inscription of their names and nationalities in a book opened for that purpose in the Department of Foreign Relations of the Republic.

ART. 22. An alien who wishes to matriculate and finds himself in the capitol of the Republic, must make his application to the Department of Foreign Relations; but, if he finds himself elsewhere, the application shall be made to the governor of the respective department. His nationality shall be proved by either of the following documents, namely:

1. A certificate of the respective diplomatic or consular agent accredited in the Republic, showing that the applicant is a native of the country represented by said official.

2. The passport with which the applicant came to the Republic, if fully authenticated.

3. The certificate of his naturalization, authenticated also in due form. Upon sufficient evidence of the destruction or loss of this certificate, or of the fact that the issuing thereof is not necessary under the laws of the country where the naturalization took place, the applicant shall be permitted to produce secondary evidence of the fact of his naturalization.

ART. 23. Upon the report made by the respective authorities to the Department of Foreign Relations, and the proof of the nationality of the applicant, the inscription of his name shall be made on the register, and a proper certificate shall be sent to the applicant, upon the payment of five francs (one dollar), as a matriculation fee, to be paid only once.

ART. 24. The matriculation constitutes only a legal presumption of the nationality claimed under it. It admits, therefore, of evidence in rebuttal.

ART. 25. The direct evidence of matriculation shall consist in the certificate above provided for, issued and signed by the Secretary of Foreign Relations, who is the only competent authority to issue it.

ART. 26. No public authority or functionary can recognize the nationality of an alien, unless upon the proper presentation of his certificate of matriculation.

ART. 27. The certificate of matriculation shall not be sufficient to support any right or privilege claimed under it, if the said right or privilege is anterior to the date of the certificate.

ART. 28. The different national character which distinguishes the aliens from each other, and is proved by the certificate of matriculation, gives them certain privileges and imposes upon them certain special obligations. The said privileges, in their strict meaning, are called by the laws of the Republic "rights of aliens."

ART. 29. The rights of aliens are: (1) That of invoking the treaties and conventions which may be in force between Salvador and the nation to which the alien belongs; (2) that of asking protection, through diplomatic methods, of the foreign power to which the alien owns allegiance; (3) that of enjoying the benefits of reciprocity.

ART. 30. The legal condition of the matriculated alien under the rights or privileges above referred to, is changed by the renunciation of the same rights and privileges made by the interested parties, and, also, by the existence of a state of war between Salvador and the country to which the alien belongs.

ART. 31. The renunciation can be either expressed or implied. It shall be expressed when it is set forth in the stipulation made between the Government and the alien. And it is implied when the alien deliberately performs some act by which he submits himself to any law of Salvador which grants him a favor on condition that the renunciation is made, or which presupposes it.

CHAPTER IV.—*Rights and Duties of Aliens.*

ART. 32. Aliens are subject to the provisions of Title IV of the Constitution and to the law of March 3, 1877. They enjoy the guarantees granted in Title II of the same Constitution, limited, however, by the faculty of the exec-

utive power to expel from the country pernicious foreigners. The proceedings in the latter case shall always be simply executive.

ART. 33. Aliens shall also enjoy all the civil rights belonging to Salvadorians; but the legislative power may modify or abridge said rights under the principal of reciprocity, so as to make aliens residing in the Republic subject to the same disqualification that the laws of their country impose upon the Salvadorians residing therein.

ART. 34. Aliens can, without losing their nationality, domicile themselves in the Republic for all the purposes of law. The acquisition, change, or loss of the domicile is regulated by the laws of Salvador.

ART. 35. Whenever the individual guarantees may be declared suspended, as permitted by the law on the state of siege, the aliens, as well as the citizens, shall remain subject to the requirements of the law which ordered the suspension; but nothing in this provision shall be construed as to ignore the stipulations made in preexisting treaties.

ART. 36. Domiciled aliens are bound to pay all taxes, personal, general, and local, ordinary and extraordinary, in the same manner as the Salvadorians, except in case that under especial international stipulations an exception has been made in their favor. As to the burdens to be borne by real estate, the domiciled aliens shall be subject to the provisions of article 47 of the Constitution.

ART. 37. Transient aliens are exempted from all taxes, merely personal, whether ordinary or extraordinary; but they are not exempted from paying those taxes levied on real estate, or on personal property, industry, profession, or commerce.

ART. 38. All aliens are bound to obey and respect the institutions, laws, and authorities of the Republic, as provided in article 45 of the Constitution, and they must abide by the decisions and sentences of the courts, without resorting to any other remedies than those which the same laws grant to Salvadorian citizens.

ART. 39. Only in case of denial of justice, or of voluntary delay in its administration, can the aliens apply to their Government for diplomatic intervention; but this will be allowed only upon proof that all the ordinary remedies established by the laws of the Republic have been exhausted.

ART. 40. Denial of justice shall be understood to exist only in the case in which the judicial authority refuses to make a formal declaration, whether on the subject-matter or on any of the incidental questions submitted to its cognizance. Consequently the mere fact of the passing by the judge of a sentence or decision, in whatever sense, shall be an estoppel to the allegation of denial of justice, even if it is claimed that the sentence or decision was iniquitous or passed in open violation of the law.

ART. 41. The delay in the administration of justice will cease to be voluntary, as soon as the judge explains that it is due to some reason of law or to some physical impediment beyond his control.

ART. 42. Aliens do not enjoy the political rights vested in Salvadorian citizens; therefore they can not vote or receive votes for any office in a popular election; nor can they be appointed for any position involving civil or political authority or jurisdiction. They cannot associate with others to deal with the political matters of the State, or take any part in the same, or exercise in this class of business the right of petition.

ART. 43. Aliens who wilfully make use of the rights denied to them in the preceding article shall thereby become responsible for their acts and the consequences thereof, exactly the same as if they were Salvadorian citizens; but nothing in this provision shall be construed as to entitle said aliens to claim that they have been naturalized, except, however, in the case set forth in article 48 of the Constitution.

ART. 44. Aliens are exempted from military service, but those domiciled in the country shall be subjected at all times to serve such municipal offices as have no authority, jurisdiction, or deliberate vote attached to them. They must also render service in the armed police, whenever it may be necessary for the protection of private property and the preservation of public order, in the locality in which they reside.

ART. 45. Aliens are bound to observe strict neutrality and not do anything against the Republic or her Government in case of foreign war.

ART. 46. Aliens shall not take part in the civil dissensions of the country, and those who violate this prohibition shall be expelled from the territory by executive order, on the ground that they are pernicious; but they shall respond additionally, under the laws of the Republic, for all the offenses they may have committed. Nothing in this shall be construed as to prevent their rights and duties during a state of war from being regulated by international law and the treaties.

ART. 47. Aliens charged as authors, accomplices, or abettors of any of the offences enumerated in article 20 of the Code of Criminal Proceedings, shall be subject to the provisions of article 21 of the same code.

ART. 48. Offences of continuous character, committed at some previous time in a foreign country and continued within the Republic, shall be punished according to the laws of the latter, whether the offenders are citizens or aliens, provided that they are apprehended within the territory of Salvador.

ART. 49. The offences committed outside Salvador by aliens against aliens shall not be prosecuted in the Republic; but the Government has the power to expel from the country the said offenders as pernicious aliens.

ART. 50. Offences committed within the territory of the Republic, by aliens against aliens, or against citizens, shall be prosecuted and punished according to the laws of Salvador.

ART. 51. The following offences shall be considered as committed within the territory of the Republic, namely:

1. Offences committed on the high seas on board national vessels, whether merchant or war.

2. Offences committed on board a Salvadorian man-of-war in a foreign port or in foreign waters.

3. Offences committed on board a merchant vessel in a foreign port or in foreign waters, when the offences have not been taken cognizance of and prosecuted and punished in the nation to which the port or the waters belong.

ART. 52. When an alien commits an offence against the exterior safety of the Republic, or becomes guilty of rebellion or sedition, the Government shall have the power either to expel him peremptorily from the country by executive decree, or to submit him to trial according to the common rules of proceedings.

ART. 53. In criminal prosecutions for rebellion or sedition, the fact that the offender is an alien shall be always considered as an aggravating circumstance for the imposition of the penalty.

ART. 54. Nothing in this law can be construed as to give aliens any right denied to them either by international law, the treaties, or the laws in force in Salvador.

ART. 55. Although Spanish-Americans are not considered aliens in Salvador, they shall, however, be subject to the present law, until the formation of the great Latin-American Confederation, referred to in article 141 of the Constitution.

ART. 56. No Central American shall be considered an alien for the purposes of the present law.

NATIONAL PALACE,

San Salvador, September 27, 1886.

Approved September 29, 1886.

Appendix C.

PARCELS POST CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR.

The undersigned,

Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and Santiago Perez Triana, Vice Consul of the Republic of Salvador in New York, duly empowered thereto, for the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a Parcels-Post system of exchanges between the two countries.

ARTICLE I.

The provisions of this Convention relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged by the system herein provided for, and do not affect the arrangements now existing under the Universal Postal Union Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these articles.

ARTICLE II.

1. There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter except letters, postcards, and written matter of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet must exceed 11 pounds (or 5 kilograms) in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction, 105 centimeters (or 3 feet 6 inches); greatest length and girth combined 180 centimeters (or six feet); and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers; and except that the following articles are prohibited:

Publications which violate the copy-right laws of the country of destination; liquids, poisons, explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, those which easily liquefy, live or dead animals, not dried, insects and reptiles, confectons, pastes, fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances

which exhale a bad odor, lottery tickets or circulars, all obscene or immoral articles, other articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

2. All admissible articles of merchandise mailed in one country for the other, or received in one country from the other, whether by land or sea conveyance, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, except such as is required for collections of customs duties, and shall be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

ARTICLE III.

1. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or enclosed with any parcel.

2. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

3. No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than the one borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcels-post rates.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The following rates of postage, shall in all cases be required to be fully prepaid with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz:

2. For a parcel not exceeding 453 grams (one pound) in weight, sixty centimes (twelve cents); and for each additional 453 grams (one pound), or fraction thereof, sixty centimes (twelve cents).

3. The packages shall be promptly delivered to addressees at the post offices of address in the country of destination, free of charge for postage; but the country of destination may at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge not exceeding twenty-five centimes (five cents) on each single parcel of whatever weight; and if the weight exceeds 453 grams (one pound), a charge equal to five centimes (one cent) for each 113 grams (four ounces), of weight, or fraction thereof.

ARTICLE V.

1. The sender will at the time of mailing the package, receive a receipt of mailing from the post office where the package is mailed, on a form like "model one" annexed hereto.

2. The sender of a package may have the same registered by paying the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin.
3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article shall be returned to the sender when requested; but either country may require of the sender pre-payment of a fee therefor not exceeding five cents, (25 centimes).
4. The addressees of registered articles shall be advised of the arrival of a package addressed to them, by a notice from the post office of destination.

ARTICLE VI.

1. The sender of each package shall make a Customs Declaration, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special Form provided for the purpose (see "model two" annexed hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address. The Customs Declaration herein provided shall be omitted in the country of origin during such period as the Postmaster General of the country of destination shall request such omission.
2. The packages in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs Revenues; and the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

ARTICLE VII.

Each country shall retain to its own use, the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees, it collects on said packages; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, to be despatched by the country of origin to the other at its cost and by such means as it provides, in ordinary mail sacks to be marked "Parcels-Post" and to be securely sealed with wax or otherwise as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.
2. Each country shall return to the despatching office by next mail, all bags or sacks used in the exchange of parcels.
3. Although articles admitted under this Convention will be transmitted as aforesaid between the exchange offices, they should be so carefully packed as to

be safely transmitted in the open mails of either country, both in going to the exchange office in the country of origin or to the office of address in the country of destination.

4. Each despatch of a parcel-post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list in duplicate, of all the packages sent, showing distinctly the list number of each parcel, the name of the sender, the name of the addressee with address of destination; and must be enclosed in one of the sacks of such despatch under the Form of "model three," annexed hereto.

ARTICLE IX.

Exchanges of mails under this Convention from any place in either country to any place in the other, whether by sea or overland, shall be effected through the post offices of both countries already designated as Exchange Post offices, or through such others as may be hereafter agreed upon, under such regulations relative to the details of the exchanges, as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the Customs Revenues.

ARTICLE X.

1. As soon as the mail shall have reached the exchange office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

2. In the event of the Parcel-Bill not having been received, a substitute should at once be prepared.

3. Any errors in the entries on the Parcel-Bill which may be discovered, shall, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the despatching office on a Form, "Verification Certificate", which shall be sent in the special envelope.

4. If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the non-receipt has been verified by a second officer, the entry on the bill should be canceled and the fact reported at once.

5. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars shall be reported on the same form.

6. If no Verification Certificate or note of error be received, a parcel-mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

ARTICLE XI.

If the packages cannot be delivered as addressed, or if they are refused, they should be reciprocally returned without charge, directly to the despatching office

of exchange, at the expiration of thirty days from their receipt at the office of destination, and the country of origin may collect from the sender for the return of the parcel, a sum equal to the postage when first mailed.

ARTICLE XII.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and the Director-General of Posts of the Republic of Salvador, may by agreement, exempt on account of insecurity in the conveyance, or other causes, certain post offices in either country, from receiving or despatching packages of merchandise as provided for by this Convention, and shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail, as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time; and may by agreement prescribe conditions for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by Article II of this Convention.

ARTICLE XIV.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws, and its ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Washington as early as possible. Once ratified, and its ratifications exchanged, it shall take effect, and operations thereunder shall begin on the 1st day of February 1889, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the twenty-sixth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight.

[L. s.]

(Signed) DON M. DICKINSON,
Postmaster General of the United States of America.

(Signed) SANTIAGO PEREZ TRIANA,
Vice Consul of the Republic of Salvador.

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof I have caused the great seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[Great Seal of U. S.]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1889.

NATIONAL PALACE, San Salvador, January 4, 1889.

Having examined the preceding Convention, concluded at New York, on the 26th day of November 1888, between Don Santiago Perez Triana, duly authorized thereto by this government, and Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster General of the United States, for the adoption of a system of exchange of postal parcels between the two countries; and having found that Señor Triana has followed the instructions given him for concluding said convention; the Executive Power agrees to approve the fourteen articles composing the Convention in question.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores:

[L. s.]

(Signed) DELGADO.

Bull. 58—8.

Appendix D.

COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND SALVADOR.

[Concluded December 30, 1891; proclaimed December 31, 1891.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, pursuant to section 3 of the Act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," of the Secretary of State of the United States of America communicated to the Government of Salvador the action of the Congress of the United States of America, with a view to secure reciprocal trade, in declaring the articles enumerated in said section 3 to be exempt from duty upon their importation into the United States of America;

And whereas the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador at Washington has communicated to the Secretary of State the fact that, in reciprocity for the admission into the United States of America free of all duty of the articles enumerated in section 3 of said Act, the Government of Salvador will, by due legal enactment as a provisional measure and until a more complete arrangement may be negotiated and put in operation, admit free of all duty from and after February 1, 1892, into all the established ports of entry of Salvador, the articles or merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product or manufacture of the United States:

SCHEDULE

of products and manufactures which the Republic of Salvador will admit free of all customs, municipal, and any other kind of duty.

1. Animals for breeding purposes.
2. Corn, rice, barley and rye.

3. Beans.
4. Hay and straw for forage.
5. Fruits, fresh.
6. Preparations of flour in biscuits, crackers not sweetened, macaroni, vermicelli, and tallarin.
7. Coal, mineral.
8. Roman cement.
9. Hydraulic lime.
10. Bricks, fire bricks, and crucibles for melting.
11. Marble, dressed, for furniture, statues, fountains, gravestones, and building purposes.
12. Tar, vegetable and mineral.
13. Guano, and other fertilizers, natural or artificial.
14. Ploughs and all other agricultural tools and implements.
15. Machinery of all kinds, including sewing machines, and separate or extra parts for the same.
16. Materials of all kinds for the construction and equipment of railroads.
17. Materials of all kinds for the construction and operation of telegraphic and telephonic lines.
18. Materials of all kinds for lighting by electricity and gas.
19. Materials of all kinds for the construction of wharves.
20. Apparatus for distilling liquors.
21. Wood of all kinds for building, in trunks or pieces, beams, rafters, planks, boards, shingles, or flooring.
22. Wooden staves, heads and hoops, and barrels and boxes for packing, mounted or in pieces.
23. Houses of wood or iron, complete or in parts.
24. Wagons, carts, and carriages of all kinds.
25. Barrels, casks, and tanks of iron for water.
26. Tubes of iron and all other accessories necessary for water supply.
27. Wire, barbed, and staples for fences.
28. Plates of iron for building purposes.
29. Mineral ores.
30. Kettles of iron for making salt.
31. Kettles of iron for making sugar.
32. Moulds for making sugar.
33. Guys for mining purposes.
34. Furnaces and instruments for assaying metals.
35. Scientific instruments.
36. Models of machinery and buildings.

37. Boats, lighters, tackle, anchors, chains, girt lines, sails, and all other articles for vessels to be used in the ports, lakes, and rivers of the Republic.
38. Printing materials, including presses, type, ink, and all other accessories.
39. Printed books, pamphlets, and newspapers, bound or unbound, maps, photographs, printed music and paper for music.
40. Paper for printing newspapers.
41. Quicksilver.
42. Lodestone.
43. Hops.
44. Sulphate of quinine.
45. Gold and silver in bars, dust, or coin.
46. Samples of merchandise the duties on which do not exceed one dollar.

It is understood that the packages or coverings in which the articles named in the foregoing schedule are imported shall be free of duty if they are usual and proper for the purpose.

And that the Government of Salvador has further stipulated that the laws and regulations adopted to protect its revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and proof that the articles named in the foregoing schedule are the product or manufacture of the United States of America shall impose no additional charges on the importer nor undue restrictions on the articles imported.

And whereas the Secretary of State has, by my direction, given assurance to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador at Washington that this action of the Government of Salvador in granting freedom of duties to the products and manufacturers of the United States of America on their importation into Salvador, and in stipulating for a more complete reciprocity arrangement, is accepted as a due reciprocity for the action of Congress as set forth in section 3 of said act:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, have caused the above-stated modifications of the tariff laws of Salvador to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixteenth.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE, *Secretary of State.*

BENJ. HARRISON.

Appendix E.

Import Duties of Salvador.

DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN EN SALVADOR.

The following schedules have been arranged alphabetically and include all the articles specified in the tariff

The valuations expressed in English are calculated on the basis of the official valuation of foreign coins issued by the Director of the Mint of the United States October 1, 1891, in which the peso is valued at 72.3 cents United States currency.

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
Absinthe. (See spirits) .....	.197	Ajenjo. (Véase aguardientes)	Pesos. .60
Accordions and concertinas of all classes and sizes.....	.066	Acordionas ó concertinas de toda clase ó tamaño .....	.20
Acetic acid. (See medicines) .....	.013	Ácido acético. (Véase medicinas) .....	.04
Acid, muriatic. (See medicines) .....	.013	Ácido muriático. (Véase medicinas) .....	.04
Acid, nitric. (See medicines) ...	.013	Ácido nítrico. (Véase medicinas) .....	.04
Acid, sulphuric. (See medicines)	.013	Ácido sulfúrico. (Véase medicinas) .....	.04
Aconite. (See medicines) .....	.328	Aconitina. (Véase medicinas)	1.00
Adzes. (See iron) .....	.115	Azuelas. (Véase hierro) .....	.35
Aërated waters, artificial. (See waters) .....	.009	Aguas espumosas, artificiales. (Véase aguas) .....	.03
Aërometers or liquor-gauges.....	.016	Aerómetros ó pesa-licores .....	.05
Albums of all sizes and classes .....	.197	Albums de toda clase ó tamaño .....	.60
Almonds, in the shell. (See foods, etc) .....	.033	Almendras, con cáscara. (Véase alimentos, etc) .....	.10
Alpaca. (See wool).....	.328	Alpacas. (Véase lana)	1.00
Alphabets and numerical tables, bronze. (See bronze) .....	.197	Abecedarios y numeraciones de bronce. (Véase bronce) .....	.60
Alphabets or numbers for marking, zinc. (See zinc) .....	.098	Abecedarios ó numeraciones para marcar, de zinc. (Véase zinc) .....	.30
Alum. (See medicines).....	.013	Alumbre. (Véase medicinas) .....	.04

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U.S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Ammonia, liquid. (See medicines).....	.033	Amoniaco líquido. (Véase medicinas).....	.10
Ammunition, bullets and small shot. (See lead).....	.013	Municion, balas ó munición. (Véase plomo).....	.08
Aniline, of all kinds.....	.164	Añilina de toda clase.....	.50
Anchors. (See iron).....		Anclas. (Véase hierro)	
per 100 pounds.....	.164	..... los 100 kilos.....	.50
Aniseed. (See foods, etc) .....	.049	Anis. (Véase alimentos, etc) .....	.15
Anvils. (See iron).....	.033	Yunque. (Véase hierro) .....	.10
Augers. (See iron).....	.115	Barrenos. (Véase hierro) .....	.35
Axes. (See iron) .....	.033	Hachas. (Véase hierro) .....	.10
Axles. (See iron) .....	.164	Ejes. (Véase hierro) .....	.50
per 100 pounds.....		..... los 100 kilos.....	
Baggage, in excess of 100 kilos per person, if imported without invoice. (See also free list).....	.984	Equipajes, son libres los de los pasajeros hasta el peso de 100 kilogramos por persona, siempre que los efectos sean evidentemente de su uso personal. Por exceso sin factura pagará el kilo.....	3.00
Bags, empty, of flax pure or mixed. (See flax) .....	.016	Costales, vacíos, de lino puro ó mezclado. (Véase lino) .....	.05
Balls, ivory, for billiards.....	2.62	Bolas de marfil para billar.....	8.00
Balls; stone, wood, or other composition, for children's playthings .....	.013	Bolas de piedra, madera ó otra composición, para juegos de niños .....	.04
Balsam of copaiba. (See medicines) .....	.066	Bálsamo de copaiba. (Véase medicinas) .....	.20
Barley.....	.006	Cebada .....	.02
Baskets, wicker, or other similar articles not specified .....	.098	Canastos de mimbre ó otros artículos semejantes no denominados .....	.30
Bath tub, iron. (See iron) .....	.082	Baños de hierro. (Véase hierro) .....	.25
Batiste. (See flax) .....	.492	Batista. (Véase lino)	1.50
Beads, bugles, garnets, seed, or tubular beads of glass or common metal of all forms and thicknesses .....	.197	Abalorio, cuentas, granate, chajiras ó cañutillo de vidrio, mostacilla de vidrio ó metal ordinario, toda forma y grueso .....	.60
Beds, feather .....	.328	Colchones de plumas	1.00
Bedspreads, cotton. (See cotton) .....	.164	Colchas de algodón. (Véase algodón) .....	.50
Bedspreads, linen. (See flax) .....	.328	Colchas de lino. (Véase lino)	1.00
Beehives, wooden. (See wood) .....	.164	Casas para colmena, de madera. (Véase madera) .....	.50
per 100 pounds.....		..... los 100 kilos.....	
Beer, all kinds.....	.016	Cerveza de toda clase .....	.05
Belladonna. (See medicines) .....	.033	Belladona. (Véase medicinas) .....	.10
Bells, tower, bronze .....	.082	Campanas para torres, de bronce .....	.25
Belts, cotton. (See cotton) .....	.328	Fajas de algodón. (Véase algodón)	1.00
Belts, India rubber. (See India rubber) .....	.164	Fajas de caucho. (Véase caucho) .....	.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Belts, leather or patent leather, for swords, with or without gilded or silver ornaments. (See leather).....	.492	Cinturones de cuero ó de charol para sables, con ó sin garniciones doradas ó plateadas. (Véase cueros).....	1.50
Belts, leather, for machinery. (See leather).....	.098	Fajas de cuero para maquinaria. (Véase cueros).....	.30
Belts, silk. (See silk).....	1.64	Fajas de seda. (Véase seda).....	5.00
Belts, woolen. (See wool).....	.656	Fajas de lana. (Véase lana).....	2.00
Bicarbonates of soda and potassa. (See medicines).....	.033	Bicarbonatos de soda y potasa. (Véase medicinas).....	.10
Billiard tables, without accessories. (See wood).....	.066	Billares sin útiles. (Véase madera).....	.20
Bitters, liquid, stomach.....	.049	Amargo líquido estomacal.....	.15
Blacking for shoes of all kinds .....	.033	Betún para zapatos, de toda clase .....	.10
Blankets or counterpanes of wool, pure or mixed. (See wool).....	.162	Frazadas ó colchas de lana pura ó mezclada. (Véase lana).....	.50
Blinds, wooden. (See wood).....	.066	Persianas. (Véase madera).....	.20
Blocks, wooden, for hatters or wig-makers. (See wood).....	.007	Estacas para sombreros y pelucas. (Véase madera).....	.02
Blondes, silk. (See silk).....	1.97	Blondas de seda. (Véase seda).....	6.00
Blondes, wool. (See wool).....	.983	Blondas de lana. (Véase lana).....	3.00
Bonbons. (See foods).....	.066	Confites. (Véase alimentos).....	.20
Bonnets. (See hats).....	.492	Gorras. (Véase sombreros).....	1.50
Books, blank, with or without ruling .....	.065	Libros en blanco rayados ó sin rayar .....	.20
Book shelves. (See wood).....	.066	Estantes. (Véase madera).....	.20
Boots, India rubber. (See India rubber).....	.328	Botas de caucho. (Véase caucho).....	1.00
Boots, leather. (See leather).....	.656	Botas de cuero. (Véase cuero).....	2.00
Bottles, common. (See glass) .....	.009	Botellas comunes. (Véase vidrio).....	.03
Bottles, iron, to contain balsam, gross weight.....	.033	Botes de hierro destinados para bálsamo, peso bruto .....	.10
Bottle tops or capsules.....	.098	Cápsulas ó casquetes para botellas .....	.30
Boxes, paper. (See paper).....	.009	Cajas de cartón. (Véase papel).....	.03
Boxes, wooden, of all shapes, varnished or lacquered. (See wood).....	.082	Cajas de madera de toda forma con barniz ó gomalaca. (Véase madera).....	.25
Bracelets, of mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise shell, or silver.....	.656	Pulseras de concha-nácar, marfil, carey ó plata	2.00
Bracelets, of any other material not specified.....	.197	Pulseras de cualquier otra materia no denominada .....	.60
Braids, linen (See flax).....	.492	Trenillas de lino. (Véase lino).....	1.50
Braids, woolen. (See wool).....	.983	Trenillas de lana. (Véase lana).....	3.00
Bran or meal.....	.007	Acemite ó salvado .....	.02
Brandied fruits. (See foods).....	.082	Frutas en aguardiente. (Véase alimentos).....	.25
Brass. (See bronze and copper).....		Latón. (Véase bronce y cobre).....	
Bricks of clay, glass, and other materials .....	.003	Ladrillo de barro, vidrio y otras materias .....	.01

ARTICLE OF MERCHANTISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Brocades or tissues, woven, embroidered, or embossed with gold, silver, or other metal .....	.82	Brocatos ó tiznes tejidos, bordados ó realzados con oro, plata ó otro metal	2.50
Bromides. (See medicines) .....	.066	Bromuros. (Véase medicinas) .....	.20
Brooms and brushes, of straw or esparto, all classes .....	.033	Escobas y cepillos de paja ó esparto, de toda clase .....	.10
Bronze and copper, bars .....	.066	Bronce y cobre en barras .....	.20
Bronze, etc., alphabets and numerical tables, and in other forms not specified .....	.197	Bronce y cobre en abecedarios y numeraciones y en cualquier otra forma no especificada .....	.60
Bronze and copper boilers for agricultural use .....	.098	Bronce y cobre en peroles para la agricultura .....	.30
Bronze, etc., counters as checks for use on farms, per 100 pounds.	.164	Bronce y cobre en fichas para contraseñas de fincas de agricultura .....	.50
Bronze, and copper nails, tacks, and brads .....	.131	Bronce y cobre en clavos, tachuelas ó puntillas .....	.40
Bronze, etc., jewelry, leaf, and in books .....	.197	Bronce y cobre en joyería, en hojas y en libretes .....	.60
Bronze and copper in pieces, nickel plated for any purpose .....	.328	Bronce y cobre en piezas niqueladas para cualquier uso	1.00
Bronze and copper ornaments of all classes, holders for curtains, rings, hooks, scales, hinges, knobs for furniture, furniture and door locks, padlocks, cradles, beds, bolts, crosses, bells, cow bells, chains, spurs, stirrups, mountings for saddles, statues, hasps, railings, cages, weights, faucets, door-knockers, candlesticks, rivets, screws, doorknobs, wire cloth, writing utensils, cooking and domestic utensils .....	.197	Bronce y cobre, en piezas, como adornos de toda clase, abrazaderas para cortinas, argollas, ganchos, balanzas, bisagras, botones para muebles, cerraduras para muebles ó puertas, candados, cunas, camas, cerrojoscruces, campanillas, cascabeles, cadenas, espuelas, estribos para galápagos, filetes para sillas de montar, estatuas, fallebas, galerías, jaulas, pesas, llaves para pipas, llamadores de puertas, palmarías, candeleros, pasadores, remaches, tornillos, tiradores para muebles, tejidos de alambre y útiles de escritorio, en piezas ó para baterías de cocina ó uso doméstico .....	.60
Bronze and copper plates, sheets, and wire, from 4 millimeters in diameter downward .....	.115	Bronce y cobre manufacturado en planchas, láminas y alambre desde cuatro milímetros de diámetro, inclusive para abajo .....	.35
Bronze and copper scientific instruments .....	.033	Bronce y cobre, instrumentos científicos .....	.01
Bronze and copper stills .....	.164	Bronce y cobre en alambiques .....	.50
Brushes, clothing, hair, tooth, nail, and others similar .....	.197	Cepillos para ropa, cabeza, dientes, uñas y otros semejantes .....	.60
Brushes, paint, of every kind .....	.197	Brochas de cualquiera clase .....	.60
Brushes for shoes, horses, and other common kinds .....	.049	Cepillos para zapatos, caballos y otros semejantes ordinarios .....	.15

ARTICLE OF MERCHANTISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilo-gramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Bugles, gold or silver embroidery wire, thread, and spangles, cheville, imitation spangles, etc., gilded or plated .....	.197	Cañutillo, escarche, gusanillo, bricho, hojuela, lentejuela falsa, dorada ó plateada.....	.60
Buckles, wrought iron, tinned or japanned. (See iron) .....	.066	Hevillas de hierro forjado estanfiadas ó charoladas. (Véase hierro).....	.20
Buckles of all other classes or materials .....	.197	Hevillas de toda clase ó materia.....	.60
Buckskin. (See leather) .....	.066	Ante. (Véase cueros).....	.20
Butter. (See foods) .....	.066	Mantequilla. (Véase alimentos) .....	.20
Buttons, mother-of-pearl, silk, or wool .....	.197	Botones de concha-nácar, seda ó lana .....	.60
Buttons, plated or gilded .....	.492	Botones plateados ó dorados	1.50
Buttons, all other classes not specified .....	.098	Botones de cuaiquier otra clase no denominada .....	.30
Cables or ropes of hemp, and tarred cordage .....	.016	Cables ó cuerdas de cañamo ó embreados .....	.05
Cages for birds, wire .....	.098	Jaulas para pájaros, de alambre .....	.30
Cambric, linen. (See flax) .....	.492	Cambrayes de lino. (Véase lino)	1.50
Camphor. (See medicines) .....	.066	Alcanfor. (Véase medicinas) .....	.20
Canary seed. (See foods, etc) .....	.049	Alpiste. (Véase alimentos, etc) .....	.15
Candles, stearine .....	.059	Velas de estearina .....	.18
Candles, tallow .....	.033	Velas de sebo .....	.10
Candles, wax .....	.328	Velas de cera	1.00
Canes, with handles of ivory, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, silver, or gold, with or without sword	1.31	Bastones con mangos de marfil, carey, concha-nácar, plata ó oro, con ó sin estoque	4.00
Canes, of every other sort, with or without sword .....	.656	Bastones de cuaiquier otra clase, con ó sin estoque	2.00
Canvas or Russia duck, of flax, pure or mixed. (See flax) .....	.164	Lona ó Rusias de lino, puro ó mezclado. (Véase lino) .....	.50
Caps and head dresses for men, women, and children, of all kinds not specified .....	.492	Gorras y cofias para hombres, mujeres y niños de toda clase no especificada	1.50
Capers. (See foods, etc) .....	.066	Aleaparras. (Véase alimentos, etc) .....	.20
"Carbolíneo avenarius," .....	.164	Carbolíneo avenarius, los 100 kilos .....	.50
Cards, playing, fine or common .....	.098	Naipes finos ó ordinarios .....	.30
Cardboard, in articles for domestic use or in any other form not specified. (See paper) .....	.098	Cartón, en objetos de uso doméstico ó cuaiquier otra forma no especificada. (Véase papel) .....	.30
Cardboard, boxes, or in sheets for bookbinding, lithographing, photographing, and other industrial uses. (See paper) .....	.009	Cartón, cajas ó en hojas, para encuadernación, litografía, fotografía y para otros usos industriales. (Véase papel) .....	.03
Cardboard, white, not sized, and colored for printing purposes. (See paper) .....	.033	Cartón, blanco, sin cola, y de colores para imprentar. (Véase papel) .....	.10

ARTICLE OF MERCHANTISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. cur- rency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilo- gramo en moneda Salvado- refia.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Cardboard, common. (See paper).	.009	Cartón, ordinario. (Véase papel).....	.03
Cardcases, of tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, coral, ivory, or silver.....	.656	Tarjeteros de carey, concha-ná- car, coral, marfil ó plata.....	2.00
Cardcases, of any other material not specified .....	.164	Tarjeteros de cualquier otra materia no denominada.....	.50
Carpets, mats, or rugs, woolen. (See wool).....	.164	Alfombras, tripe ó mantillones de lana. (Véase lana) .....	.50
Carts and wheelbarrows, wooden, per 100 pounds .....	.164	Carros y carretillas de madera, los 100 kilos .....	.50
Cases for instruments, of all kinds and materials, with or without contents .....	.656	Estuches ó enseres de toda clase ó materia, con ó sin útiles	2.00
Castor oil. (See medicines).....	.033	Aceite de castor. (Véase medi- cinas) .....	.10
Castors, with or without glass crnets .....	.492	Frasqueros de toda clase, con ó sin útiles de vidrio.....	1.50
Celluloid, in any form.....	.197	Celuloide en cualquiera forma .....	.60
Chains, ivory, tortoise shell, or mother-of-pearl .....	.656	Cadenas de marfil, carey ó concha-nácar	2.00
Chains, watch guards of every material not specified .....	.197	Cadenas ó leontinas de cualqui- era materia no denominada .....	.60
Chalk, for schools or billiards .....	.033	Yeso para escuelas ó billares .....	.10
Chandeliers. (See illuminating articles) .....	.082	Arañas. (Véase artículos de alumbrado) .....	.25
Chimneys and globes for lamps, when imported with lamps. (See illuminating articles) .....	.082	Tubos y globos para lámparas viiniendo con lámparas. (Véase artículos de alum- brado) .....	.25
Chimneys and globes for lamps, when imported separately, pay the same as hollow glass .....	.033	Tubos y globos para lámparas, cuando vengan solos, pa- garán como vidrios huecos .....	.10
Chloroform. (See medicines) .....	.066	Cloroformo. (Véase medicinas) .....	.20
Cigars.....	.656	Puros	2.00
Cigar cases of tortoise shell, ivory, silver, or mother-of- pearl. (See purses, etc) .....	.656	Cigarreras de carey, marfil, plata ó concha-nácar. (Véase porta-monedas, etc)	2.00
Cigar cases of any other mate- rial not specified .....	.197	Cigarreras de cualquier otra materia no denominada .....	.60
Cinnamon, of all kinds .....	.131	Canela y canelón .....	.40
Clocks, mantel, and other kinds not specified .....	.164	Relojes de mesa y otros de cual- quier otra clase no de- nominados .....	.50
Clocks, tower.....	.082	Relojes para torres .....	.25
Cloth, woolen, cassimere, broad- cloth, alpaca, challis, cur- tains, damask, serge, flannel, "grano de oro," muslin delaine, merino, and any other fabric of wool, pure or mixed, not specified.....	.328	Tela de lana, como casimire, pañó, alpaca, chaoly, corti- nas, damasco, filaila, franelá, grano de oro, lanilla ó muse- lina, merino y otras telas de lana, pura ó mezclada, no de- nominadas	1.00

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos per kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Cloth, cassimere, cassinettes, or other similar goods of wool, pure or mixed, with warp of linen or cotton.....	.328	Paño, casimir, casinetes y otros géneros semejantes de lana pura ó mezclada con cada de lino ó algodón	1.00
Clothing, ready made, cotton, of all kinds, for men or women, not specified. (See cotton).....	.656	Ropa hecha de algodón, de toda clase, para hombre ó mujer, no especificada. (Véase algodón)	2.00
Clothing, ready made, woolen. (See wool).....	.98	Ropa hecha de lana. (Véase lana).....	3.00
Clothing, ready made, silk. (See silk).....	1.97	Ropa hecha de seda. (Véase seda).....	6.00
Cloves. (See foods, etc) .....	.049	Clavos de olor. (Véase alimentos).....	.15
Coaches and carriages, of all kinds, and all their parts.....	.066	Coches ó carroajes de toda clase ó cualquiera parte de ellos.....	.20
Cocoa. (See foods) .....	.033	Cacao. (Véase alimentos).....	.10
Cocoanut oil.....	.026	Aceite de coco .....	.08
Cocaine. (See medicines).....	.328	Cocaina. (Véase medicinas)	1.00
Codfish, dried, salted, or smoked. (See foods) .....	.049	Bacalao, secado, salado ó ahumado. (Véase alimentos) .....	.15
Cod liver oil, pure or in emulsions. (See medicines) .....	.033	Aceite de bacalao puro ó emulsionado. (Véase medicinas) .....	.10
Cognac .....	.197	Cognac .....	.60
Collars and cuffs, linen, pure or mixed. (See flax) .....	.492	Cuellos y puños, de lino puro ó mezclado. (Véase lino)	1.50
Cologne .....	.098	Aqua de colonia .....	.30
Combs, of all kinds, of mother-of-pearl, ivory, or tortoise shell..	.656	Peines, peinetas, peinetillas y escarmenadores de concha-nácar, marfil ó carey	2.00
Combs,etc., of any other material.	.197	Peines, los mismos, de cualquier otra clase .....	.60
Concertinas of all classes and sizes. (See accordions) .....	.066	Concertinas de toda clase ó tamaño. (Véase acordiones) .....	.20
Coral, manufactured in any shape	2.30	Coral labrado en cualquiera forma	7.00
Coral, unmanufactured	1.64	Coral en bruto	5.00
Cordage of all kinds .....	.066	Jarcia de toda clase .....	.20
Cordial. (See spirits) .....	.197	Mixtelas, cremas. (Véase aguardientes) .....	.60
Coriander seed. (See foods, etc) ..	.049	Culantro. (Véase alimentos) ..	.15
Corks, of all kinds.....	.197	Corchos de toda clase .....	.60
Corkscrews, of all kinds not specified.....	.115	Tirabuzones de clases no especificadas .....	.35
Cornstarch (maizena). (See foods).....	.013	Maicena. (Véase alimentos) .....	.04
Corsets, bustles, crinolines, and other similar articles.....	.492	Corses, polisones, crinolinas y otros postizos semejantes	1.50
Cotton, raw.....	.007	Algodón en rama .....	.02
Cotton bedspreads, towels, "perajes," ponchos, serapes, hammocks, napkins, tablecloths, and material for the same .....	.164	Algodón en colchas, toallas, perajes, ponchos, zarapes, hamacas, servilletas, manteles y en género para éstos .....	.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
Cotton cloths, bleached, plain, without sewing, work, or embroidery of any kind, as madapolans, bogotanas, calico, family cloth, croidon, "estribillas," canvas, embroidering canvas, creas, and other similar goods .....	.148	Algodón en telas blanqueadas, lisas, sin costura, labrado ni bordado alguno, como las conocidas con los nombres de madapolán, bogotana, calicó, género de familia, croidón, estribillas, lonas, cañamazo para bordar, creas y otras semejantes .....	.45 Pesos.
Cotton cloths, unbleached, such as "manta and manta dril" .....	.098	Algodón en telas crudas, como manta y manta-dril .....	.30
Cotton, drills of all classes, such as piqué, canton, manta-dril, bleached or colored, and similar goods .....	.197	Algodón en driles de toda clase, en panilla, cantuna, manta-dril, blanqueada ó color, y otros semejantes .....	.60
Cotton, handkerchiefs and shawls of all kinds .....	.226	Algodón en pañuelos y pañolones de toda clase .....	.80
Cotton, laces, embroidered edgings, and insertions .....	.82	Algodón en encajes, tiras bordadas y émbutidos	2.50
Cotton match ropes for smokers .....	.262	Algodón en mechas de algodón para fumadores .....	.80
Cotton, "rebozos" and cloth for the same, in imitation of cloth of the country .....	.82	Algodón en rebozos y telas para rebozos, imitando los del país	2.50
Cotton, sandals, cretons of all classes, plain or worked, and all other similar cloths .....	.197	Algodón en sándalo, zarazas de toda clase, lisos ó labrados y demás telas semejantes .....	.60
Cotton, shirts, with bosoms and cuffs of linen .....	.328	Algodón en camisas con pechera y puños de lino	1.00
Cotton, stockings, socks, shirts, undershirts, drawers, and in general all kinds of underwear, without embroidery or lace of any kind .....	.262	Algodón en medias y calcetines, en camisas, camisetas, calzoncillos y en general toda clase de ropa interior sin encaje ni bordado alguno .....	.80
Cotton, tapes, plain or twilled, white or colored, for shoemakers and harness-makers, and "Castile tape" .....	.164	Algodón en cintas lisas ó asargadas, blancas ó de color, para zapaterías y talabarterías, y en cinta llamada "de Castilla" .....	.50
Cotton, tapes, braids, fringes, galloons, cords, belts, sashes, garters, and in general all classes of ornaments and manufactured articles not mentioned .....	.328	Algodón en cintas, trenzillas, flecos, galones, cordones, fajas, cinturones, ataderas y en general toda clase de adornos y objetos fabricados no mencionados	1.00
Cotton thread for sewing or embroidering, all classes and colors .....	.164	Algodón en hilo para coser ó bordar de toda clase y color .....	.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Cotton velvet, white or colored cloths, without needlework or embroidery of any kind, as cambrics, gauze, lace, bishop's lawn, holland, muslin, and other similar goods.....	.328	Algodón en pana, telas blancas ó de color, sin costurani bordada alguno, como cambray clarín, gasas, punto, cambray de obispo, holán, muselina, cambray pirujo y otros semejantes	1.00
Cotton yarns, colored, for weaving .....	.033	Algodón en hilo de color para tejer .....	.10
Cotton yarn, bleached or unbleached, for weaving and in cords .....	.016	Algodón en hilo crudo ó blanqueado para tejer y en cordelas .....	.05
Cotton-seed oil.....	.026	Aceite de algodón.....	.08
Crayon for drawing .....	.197	Carboncillo para dibujo.....	.60
Cream of tartar. (See medicines)	.066	Crémor. (Véase medicinas).....	.20
Crockery, pieces for domestic purposes and other forms not expressed. By crockery is understood ware that is not transparent.....	.026	Loza fabricada en piezas de servicio doméstico y en otras formas no expresadas. Entiéndase por la loza la que no sea transparente.....	.08
Crockery, toys, flowers, or statuettes .....	.098	Loza en juguetes, flores ó figuras .....	.30
Crosses and crucifixes, of material not specified.....	.197	Cruces ó crucifijos de materias no denominadas.....	.60
Cuff-buttons or sets of buttons, silver, tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl .....	.656	Mancuernillas ó juegos de botones de plata, carey, marfil ó concha-nácar.....	2.00
Cuff-buttons, or sets of buttons of any other material not specified.....	.262	Mancuernillas ó los mismos de cualquier otra materia no denominada .....	.80
Curry powder. (See foods, etc.)	.066	Currié. (Véase alimentos).....	.20
Cumin. (See foods, etc).....	.049	Comino. (Véase alimentos).....	.15
Daggers. (See iron) .....	.066	Dagas. (Véase hierro) .....	.20
Daggers, with leather scabbards. (See iron) .....	.131	Dagas, con vainas de cuero. (Véase hierro) .....	.40
Daggers, with ivory, tortoise shell, silver, or mother-of-pearl handle.....	.656	Dagas, con mango de marfil, carey, plata ó concha-nácar	2.00
Damask, linen. (See flax) .....	.328	Damasco de lino. (Véase lino).....	1.00
Damask, silk. (See silk)	1.64	Damasco de seda. (Véase seda).....	5.00
Damask, woolen. (See wool) .....	.328	Damasco de lana. (Véase lana).....	1.00
Dates. (See foods) .....	.066	Dátiles. (Véase alimentos) .....	.20
Diamonds and other precious stones. (See jewelry)	3.28	Diamantes y demás piedras preciosas. (Véase joyería)	10.00
Diamonds, mounted for cutting glass .....	.656	Diamantes montados para cortar vidrios	2.00
Distilling apparatus of all kinds. (See filters) .....	.003	Destiladera de toda clase. (Véase filtros) .....	.01
Doors, wooden. (See wood) .....	.016	Puertas de madera. (Véase madera) .....	.05
Drawing, copies. (See paper)...	.016	Modelos para dibujo. (Véase papel) .....	.05

ARTICLE OF MERCHANTISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Drills, crude, white or colored. (See flax) .....	.164	Driles, crudos, blancos ó de color. (Véase lino) .....	.50
Drugs. (See medicines.)		Drogas. (Véase medicinas.)	
Elastic, of every kind, for shoes or other purposes .....	.164	Elástico de toda clase para calzado ú otros usos .....	.50
Emery powder, for polishing and other uses .....	.033	Esmeril en polvo para plateros ú otros usos .....	.10
Envelopes. (See paper) .....	.065	Cubiertos ó sobres para cartas. (Véase papel) .....	.20
Epaulets, gold or gilded	1.64	Charreteras de oro ó sobre-doradas	5.00
Epaulets, silver or silver plated .....	.656	Charreteras de plata ó plateadas	2.00
Epsom salts. (See medicines) ...	.013	Sal de Inglaterra. (Véase medicinas) .....	.04
Essences for flavoring spirits	3.28	Esencias para confeccionar aguardientes	10.00
Eyelets for clothing, shoes, and other uses .....	.197	Ojetes de metal para ropa, calzado y otros usos .....	.60
Fans, with frame of ivory, mother-of-pearl, metal, or tortoise shell	1.31	Abanicos, con armazon de marfil; concha-nácar, metal, carey	4.00
Fans, paper or palm .....	.098	Abanicos, de papel ó palma .....	.30
Fans, every other class not specified .....	.656	Abanicos, de cualquier otra clase no denominada	2.00
Feathers, of all kinds, for ornaments	1.64	Plumas de toda clase para adornos	5.00
Feather dusters of all kinds .....	.262	Plumeros para sacudir, de toda clase .....	.80
Figs. (See foods) .....	.066	Higos. (Véase alimentos) .....	.20
Filters, distilling apparatus of all kinds .....	.003	Filtros, destiladera de toda clase .....	.01
Firecrackers (Chinese) and fireworks .....	.197	Cohetillos chinos y fuegos artificiales .....	.60
Fish, dried, salted, or smoked .....	.049	Pescados, secados, salados ó ahumados. (Véase alimentos) .....	.15
Fish, prepared in vessels of tin, glass, or earthenware. (See foods) .....	.066	Pescados, preparados en botes de lata, vidrio ó barro. (Véase alimentos) .....	.20
Flannel. (See wool) .....	.328	Franela. (Véase lana)	1.00
Flasks, glass, plain. (See glass) .....	.009	Frascos de vidrio liso. (Véase vidrio) .....	.03
Flax (linen), pure or mixed, canvas or Russia duck .....	.164	Lino, puro ó mezclado en lonas ó rusias .....	.50
Flax, pure or mixed, crude drills, white or colored .....	.164	Lino, puro ó mezclado, en driles crudos, blancos ó de color .....	.50
Flax, pure or mixed, fine dress goods, such as Irish linens, cambrics, batistes, and all other material for dresses and other uses, handkerchiefs, undershirts, drawers, stockings,		Lino, puro ó mezclado, en telas finas, como Irlandas, cambrayes, batistas y toda otra tela para vestidos ú otros usos, pañuelos, camisetas, calzoncillos, medias, calcetines (es-	

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
socks, cuffs, collars, men's shirts, and other similar articles not specified.....	.492	carpinos), puños y cuellos, camisas para hombre y otros semejantes no expresados.....	1.50
Flax or hemp, pure or mixed, laces, embroidered edgings, and insertings.....	.984	Lino ó cañamo, puro ó mezclado, en encajes, tiras bordadas y embutidos	3.00
Flax or hemp, pure or mixed, nankooks .....	.164	Lino ó cañamo, puro ó mezclado, en coletas .....	.50
Flax, pure or mixed, plain or worked goods, white or colored (except crude drills), such as crash, silesia, damask, or other goods for tablecloths, towels, bedspreads, sheetings, mattress covers, and for other similar purposes not specified, without any needlework or embroidery.....	.328	Lino, puro ó mezclado, en telas lisas ó labradas, blancas ó de color (exceptuándose los driles crudos), como las creas, plattillas, alemanisco, ó sea género para manteles, toallas, cobertores para cama, género para sábanas y para forros de colchón y los demás semejantes no expresados, sin costura ni bordado alguno	1.00
Flax or hemp, pure or mixed, ready-made clothing, and all classes of articles or objects not specified.....	.82	Lino ó cañamo, puro ó mezclado, en ropa hecha y en toda clase de útiles ó objetos no denominados	2.50
Flax or hemp, ropes, cables, or tarred cordage.....	.016	Lino ó cañamo, en cuerdas, cables ó embreados .....	.05
Flax, pure or mixed, sacks, bags (empty); in canvas, tarred or not, and hemp thread, not twisted, for sewing bags .....	.016	Lino puro ó mezclado en sacos, costales vacíos, en cañamazo ó cañamazo, embreados ó sin embrear y en hilo de cañamo sin torcer, para coser sacos .....	.05
Flax or hemp, pure or mixed, tapes, braids, fringes, and other similar articles not specified.....	.492	Lino ó cañamo, puro ó mezclado, en cintas, trenzilla, flecos y demás semejantes no especificados.....	1.50
Flax or hemp, pure or mixed, sewing thread .....	.262	Lino ó cañamo puro ó mezclado en hilos para coser.....	.80
Flax, or thread of agave, twisted.....	.066	Lino, ó pita de cañamo torcida .....	.20
Florida water .....	.098	Agua de florida .....	.30
Flour. (See foods) .....	.013	Harina. (Véase alimentos).....	.04
Flowers, artificial, of cotton, or any other material not specified.....	1.64	Flores artificiales, de algodón ó de cualquier otra materia no denominada	5.00
Flowers, artificial, prepared material of all kinds for, not specified.....	.328	Flores artificiales (material preparado para), de toda clase no denominada	1.00
Food, bonbons, pastilles, chocolate, and other sweetmeats.....	.066	Alimentos, confites, pastillas, chocolate y otros dulces.....	.20
Food, brandied fruits.....	.082	Alimentos, frutas en aguardiente .....	.25
Foods, cinnamon of all kinds .....	.131	Alimentos, canela y canelón .....	.40

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U.S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Foods, common salt .....	.006	Alimentos, sal común .....	.02
Foods and condiments, fresh fruits, onions, beans, pulse, lentils, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables in their natural state without preparation .....	.006	Alimentos y condimentos, frutas frescas, cebollas, habas, garbanzos, lentejas, papas y toda legumbre en estado natural sin preparar .....	.02
Foods, corn starch, vermicelli, and macaroni .....	.013	Alimentos, maicena, fideos y macarrones .....	.04
Foods, flour, vinegar .....	.013	Alimentos, harina, vinagre .....	.04
Foods, herrings, cod, and other fish, not further prepared than dried, salted, or smoked, and meats of all kinds not contained in vessels of glass, tin, or other material .....	.049	Alimentos y condimentos, arenques, bacalao ó otros pescados, sin más preparación que secados, salados ó ahumados, y carnes de toda clase no contenidas en botes de vidrio, lata ó de otra materia .....	.15
Foods, lavender, canary seed, aniseed, cloves, cumin, coriander seed, and pepper .....	.049	Alimentos, albacena, alpiste, anís, clavo de olor, comino, culantro y pimienta .....	.15
Foods, mustard, powdered, nutmegs, and tea .....	.098	Alimentos, mostaza en polvo, nuez-moscada y té .....	.30
Foods, olives, capers, pickles, mustard prepared, curry, sauces of all kinds, vegetables, truffles, butter, fish, and meat of all kinds prepared in vessels of tin, glass, earthenware or canvas covered; dried fruits, shelled, raisins, figs, prunes, and dates; fruits preserved in water and syrup; biscuits of all kinds, dry and sweet; cheese of all kinds; sugar .....	.066	Alimentos, aceitunas, alcaperas, encurtidos, mostaza preparada, currié, salsas de toda clase, legumbres, trufas, mantequilla, pescados y carnes de toda clase, preparados en botes de lata, vidrio, barro ó brin; frutas secas sin cáscara, pasas, higos, ciruelas, dátiles; frutas conservadas en agua y almíbar; galletas de toda clase, secas y dulces; quesos de toda clase; azúcar .....	.20
Foods, saffron, edible .....	.984	Azafrán de comer	3.00
Foods, sago, tapioca, and other flours and alimentary pastes; cocoa; syrups without alcohol; fruits with shells, such as almonds, filberts, nuts, and others similar, and lard .....	.033	Alimentos, sagú, tapioca y demás harinas y pastas alimenticias; cacao; jarabes sin alcohol, frutas con cáscara, como almendras, avellanas, nueces y otras semejantes; manteca de puerco .....	.10
Foods, wheat, oats, barley, and all other cereals not specified .....	.006	Alimentos, trigo, avena, cebada y demás cereales no denominados .....	.02
Fountains or fonts, iron. (See iron) .....	.026	Fuentes ó pilas de hierro. (Véase hierro) .....	.08
Fountains, iron, japanned. (See iron) .....	.131	Fuentes de hierro, charolado. (Véase hierro) .....	.40
Fountains, marble. (See marble) .....	.007	Fuentes demármol. (Véase mármol) .....	.02

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Forks. (See knives).....		Tenedores. (Véase cuchillos).....	
Fringes, cotton. (See cotton) .....	.328	Franjas de algodón. (Véase algodón)	1.00
Fringes, silk. (See silk)	1.97	Franjas de seda. (Véase seda)	6.00
Fringes, woolen. (See wool) .....	.983	Franjas de lana. (Véase lana)	3.00
Fruits, brandied. (See foods) .....	.085	Frutas en aguardiente. (Véase alimentos) .....	.25
Fruits, dried, shelled. (See foods) .....	.066	Frutas secas, sin cáscara. (Véase alimentos) .....	.20
Fruits with shells, such as almonds, filberts, nuts and others. (See foods) .....	.033	Frutas con cáscara, como almendras, avellanas, nueces y otras. (Véase alimentos) .....	.10
Fruits, fresh. (See foods) .....	.006	Frutas fresecas. (Véase alimentos) .....	.02
Fruits, preserved in water and syrup. (See foods) .....	.066	Frutas conservadas en agua y almíbar. (Véase alimentos) .....	.20
Furnaces, assaying. (See iron) .....	.164	Hornillas para ensayos. (Véase hierro) .....	.50
Furniture, bronze or brass. (See bronze) .....	.197	Muebles de bronce ó latón. (Véase bronce) .....	.60
Furniture, iron. (See iron) .....	.033	Muebles de hierro. (Véase hierro) .....	.10
Furniture, wooden, of all kinds. (See wood) .....	.066	Muebles de madera de toda clase. (Véase madera) .....	.20
Galloons or threads of silver or gold .....	.82	Galones ó hilos de plata ó oro	2.50
Galloons, cotton. (See cotton) .....	.328	Galones de algodón. (Véase algodón)	1.00
Galvanized or tinned iron for roofs. (See iron) .....	.164	Hierro galvanizado ó estañado para techos .....	.50
Garters, cotton. (See cotton) .....	.328	Ataderas de algodón. (Véase algodón)	1.00
Garters, silk. (See silk) .....	.984	Ataderas de seda. (Véase seda)	3.00
Gasoline. (See oil) .....	.026	Gasolina. (Véase aceite) .....	.08
Gasometers and illuminating apparatus, excluding lamps. (See iron) .....	.164	Gasómetros y aparatos de alumbrado, excluyendo las lámparas. (Véase hierro) los 100 kilos.	
Gauzes, cotton. (See cotton) .....	.328	Gasas de algodón. (Véase algodón) .....	.50
Gauzes, with silver and tinsel thread .....	.098	Gasas abrillantadas, con tejidos de plata ó oro falso .....	.30
Gin. (See spirits) .....	.197	Ginebra. (Véase aguardientes) .....	.60
Ginger ale .....	.009	Cerveza de jengibre .....	.03
Girdles, silk. (See silk) .....	.984	Cinturones de seda. (Véase seda)	3.00
Glass and glassware, common bottles, plain flasks, large bottles and demijohns, empty .....	.009	Vidrio y cristalería, botellas comunes, frascos de vidrio liso, botellones ó damajuanas vaícos	
Glass, etc., hollowed glassware, in vases, tumblers, cups, goblets, tubes, flower shades, plates, and all other articles of glass not specified033	Vidrio y cristalería, cristal ó vidrio hueco, en vasos, copas, garrafas, tubos, floreros, platos y todo artículo de solo vidrio ó cristal, no denominado10

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	Dollars.		Pesos.
Glass, lamps, etc. (See illuminating articles.)		Vidrio en artículos de alumbrado. (Véase esta palabra.)	
Glass, etc., mirrors, with or without frames, toys, buttons.....	.098	Vidrio, espejos con ó sin marcos, juguetes, botones, .....	.30
Glass, etc., tiles, plate glass, white and colored, without painting or silvering .....	.016	Vidrio, etc., tejas de vidrio, vidrios planos, blancos y de color sin pintura ni estano....	.05
Glass, etc., watch crystals.....	.328	Vidrio para relojes.....	1.00
Glasses, cupping. (See medicines).....	.066	Ventosas. (Véase medicinas)...	.20
Glasses, opera and field, mounted in silver, tortoise shell, mother of pearl, or ivory.....	1.31	Anteojos para teatro ó de larga vista, guarnición de plata, carey, concha-nácar ó marfil.	4.00
Glasses, opera and field, mounted in any other material.....	.656	Anteojos para teatro ó de larga vista, con guarnición de cualquier otra materia	2.00
Gloves, buckskin, and gauntlets, for fencing. (See leather).....	.328	Guantes de ante y manoplas para juegos de florete. (Véase cueros).....	1.00
Gloves, kid, and other kinds of fine gloves. (See leather).....	.82	Guantes de cabritilla y otras clases finas. (Véase cueros)...	2.50
Gloves, woolen. (See wool).....	.656	Guantes de lana. (Véase lana)	2.00
Glue, of all kinds .....	.033	Cola de toda clase.....	.10
Gold, jewelry	3.28	Oro en joyas.....	10.00
Gold leaf, for gilding.....	2.62	Oro manufacturdo en hojas para dorar.....	8.00
Gum arabic. (See medicines) .....	.066	Goma arábiga. (Véase medicinas).....	.20
Guns, breech-loading.....	.656	Escopetas de cargar por la recámara	2.00
Guns, muzzle-loading, of all kinds, with or without appurtenances .....	.328	Escopetas de piston de toda clase, con ó sin útiles.....	1.00
Grains not specified .....	.006	Cereales no mencionados .....	.02
Gypsum, calcined, in powder.....	.006	Yeso calcinado en polvo .....	.02
Hair, horse, loose or in pillows, mattresses, cloth for furniture, and in any other form not specified.....	.098	Cerdas ó crines sueltas ó en almohadas, colchones, telas, para muebles y en cualquier otra forma no denominada....	.30
Hair, human, genuine or imitation, manufactured or not.....	3.28	Cabello ó pelo humano ó de imitación en bruto ó en adorno ..	10.00
Hairpins. (See pins, etc).....	.197	Horquillas. (Véase alfileres, etc) .....	.60
Hammers. (See tools).....		Martillos. (Véase herramientas).....	
Hammocks, cotton. (See cotton).....	.164	Hamacas de algodón. (Véase algodón).....	.50
Handkerchiefs, cotton. (See cotton).....	.226	Pañuelos de algodón. (Véase algodón).....	.80
Handkerchiefs, linen. (See flax).....	.492	Pañuelos de lino. (Véase lino)...	1.50
Handkerchiefs, silk. (See silk).....	1.64	Pañuelos de seda. (Véase seda).....	5.00

ARTICLE OF MERCANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
Harnesses. (See leather).....	.229	Arneses. (Véase cuero).....	Pesos .70
Hats, esparto grass, for ladies and children, with or without ornaments.....	.492	Sombreros de espartería, para señoras ó niños, con ó sin adornos.....	1.50
Hats, Panama and palm.....	1.64	Sombreros de juncos y jipijapa.....	5.00
Hats, bonnets, or caps for ladies or children, of any other kind not specified.....	.492	Sombreros ó gorras para señoritas ó niños de cualquier otra clase no denominada.....	1.50
Hats, caps, and headdresses of all kinds not specified, for men and children.....	.492	Sombreros y gorras ó cofias de cualquiera clase no denominada, para hombres y niños ..	1.50
Hatchets. (See iron).....	.115	Hachuelas. (Véase hierro).....	.35
Hemp. (See flax).....		Cáñamo. (Véase lino).....	
Henbane. (See medicines).....	.033	Beleno. (Véase medicinas).....	.10
Hooks and eyes and clasps of wire of every kind.....	.197	Broches ó corchetes de alambre de cualquiera clase.....	.60
Hooks, fish. (See iron).....	.115	Anzuelos. (Véase hierro).....	.35
Hoops, wooden, and hoop poles. (See wood) ..per 100 pounds..	.164	Arcos de madera y flejes para bártiles. (Véase madera) ..los 100 kilos..	.50
Houses, iron, portable. (See iron).....per 100 pounds..	.164	Casas desarmadas de hierro. (Véase hierro)..los 100 kilos..	.50
Hydrometers.....	.066	Pesa-lícores ..	.05
Illuminating articles, chandeliers, lanterns, lamps of glass, crystal, porcelain, etc., chimneys, globes, shades, when imported with lamps .....	.082	Alumbrado (artículos de), arañas, faroles y lámparas de vidrio, cristal, porcelana, etc., tubos, globos, pantallas, viendo con lámparas .....	.25
Illuminating articles, chimneys and globes for lamps, when imported separately, pay the same as hollow glassware .....	.033	Alumbrado (artículos de), los tubos y globos para lámparas, cuando vengan solos, pagarárán como vidrios huecos .....	.10
Illuminating articles, holders, brackets, bottoms, stands, burners, and other accessories for lamps, not otherwise specified .....	.082	Alumbrado (artículos de), recipientes, depósitos, brazos, arcos, quemadores y todo accesorio para lámparas, no denominado .....	.25
Illuminating articles, cotton and wicks for lamps .....	.082	Alumbrado (artículos de), pabilo y mechas para lámparas .....	.25
Images and dolls of all kinds and materials not specified .....	.098	Figuras y muñecas de toda clase y materia no denominada .....	.30
India rubber, unmanufactured ..	.033	Caucho en bruto .....	.10
India-rubber belts or pieces for machinery ..per 100 pounds..	.164	Caucho en fajas ó piezas para maquinarias ..los 100 kilos..	.50
India-rubber covers for floors and wagons .....	.026	Caucho para pisos y toldos de carreta .....	.08
India-rubber articles not specified .....	.197	Caucho manufacturado en objetos no especificados .....	.60
India rubber, waterproof coats, shoes, boots, and other similar articles of every kind .....	.328	Caucho en capas, zapatos, botas y otros semejantes de toda clase	
India rubber, valve packing, ..per 100 pounds..	.164	Caucho para empaques de válvulas ..los 100 kilos ..	.50 .

ARTICLE OF MERCHANTISE.	Duty per pound in U.S. cur- rency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilo- gramo en moneda Salvado- reña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
India rubber, waterproof for table covers and other purposes .	.131	Caucho en ahulados ó encerados para carpetas ú otros usos....	.40
Ink, for printing or lithographing .....	.003	Tinta para imprenta ó litografía.....	.01
Ink, for writing or marking .....	.033	Tinta para escribir ó marcar .....	.10
Inkstands, wooden. (See wood).	.082	Tinteros de madera. (Véase madera) .....	.25
Instruments, musical, such as pianos, organs, etc .....	.066	Instrumentos de música, como pianos, órganos, etc.....	.20
Instruments, musical, of any other class, not specified .....	.131	Instrumentos de música de cualquier otra clase no denominada.....	.40
Instruments, scientific, not specified.....	.328	Instrumentos científicos no denominados	1.00
Instruments, surgical, with or without case. (See iron) .....	.328	Instrumentos de cirugía, con ó sin estuche (Véase hierro)	1.00
Iron articles, such as adzes, braces, bits, augers, gimlets, drills, chisels, gouges, trowels, jackplanes, planes, channeling planes, hammers, screwdrivers, squares, plumbs, compasses, and all other fine tools, with or without wooden handles, for artisans .....	.115	Hierro en piezas, como azuelas, berbiques, brocas, barrenos, taladros, tarrajás, escoplos, formones, gurvías, trullas, (ó sean cucharas de albañil), garlopas, garlopines, cepillos, guiamenes, a canaladores, martillos, destornilladores, escuadras, plomadas, compases y demás herramientas finas, con ó sin mango de madera, para artesanos .....	.35
Iron articles, such as kettles, anvils, hand vises, hammers, and pinchers for blacksmiths, portable forges, bottle-carriers, traps for moles and rats, rivets, stone-hammers, spikes, and all other tools and implements of this kind not specified .....	.033	Hierro en piezas, como peroles, yunques, entanallas, mazos y pinzas para herreros, fraguas portátiles, porta-botellas, trampas para topos ó ratas, remaches, martillos para romper piedra, pernos y demás herramientas y utiles por el estilo, no denominados .....	.10
Iron gratings .....	.026	Hierro en verjas .....	.08
Iron, bits for animals, spurs, stirrups, thimbles, links, steels, hatchets, fishhooks, wrenches, corkscrews, and all other objects of this kind not specified .....	.115	Hierro en piezas, como frenos para bestias, espuelas, estribos, para galápagos, dedales, eslabones, afiladoras, hachuelas, anzuelos, llaves maestras, tirabuzones y demás objetos por el estilo, no especificados..	.35
Iron, cast, cookstoves, cooking utensils, fountains or fonts, flower and plant vases, ovens, portable stoves, mortars, hand mills for coffee and other uses, letter presses, platform scales, balances, hand tools, statues,		Hierro fundido en piezas, como cocinas, baterías de cocina, fuentes ó pilas, vasos para flores ó plantas, hornillas, anafes, almireces, molinos para café ú otros usos, prensas para cartas, romanitas de	

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
tailors' irons, and other similar objects .....	.026	plata-forma, balanzas, maquinitas de mano, estatuas, planchas para sastre y demás objetos por estilo .....	.08
Iron, cast; enameled, in articles for domestic and other uses.....	.039	Hierro fundido, esmaltado, manufacturado en piezas para uso doméstico y otros usos.....	.12
Iron, bars, plates, and sheets .....	.013	Hierro en barras, láminas, planchas ó planchuelas.....	.04
Iron, cast, sadirons and weights.....	.016	Hierro en planchas para planchadores y pesas .....	.05
Iron, cooking utensils.....	.066	Hierro en útiles para batería de cocina .....	.20
Iron, japanned, manufactured in articles such as waiters, sugar bowls, trays, cash boxes, basins, water pipes, table casters, fountains, fruit stands, watering pots, and all other objects for domestic and other uses .....	.131	Hierro charolado, manufacturado en piezas, como azafates, azucareros, canastillas, cajitas para valores y otros usos, agua-maniles, tubos para agua, talleres de mesa, fuentes, fruteros, regaderas y demás objetos para uso doméstico y otros usos .....	.40
Iron, knives, daggers, or poniards, with ivory, tortoise shell, silver, or mother of pearl handle .....	.656	Hierro, cuchillos, dagas ó puñales, con mango de marfil, carey, plata ó concha-nácar ..	2.00
Iron, machetes, daggers, knives, and poniards .....	.066	Hierro manufacturado en machetes, dagas, cuchillos y puñales .....	.20
Iron, the same, with leather scabbards .....	.131	Hierro, los mismos, con vainas de cuero .....	.40
Iron, mattocks, shovels, rakes, picks, bars, crowbars, sickles, hatchets, pruning knives, axes, plow points, and all other ordinary implements of this kind .....	.033	Hierro manufacturado en piezas como azadones, palas, rastillos, picas, pióchas, manacas, barretas, hoces, podadoras, hachas, puntas para arador y demás herramientas ordinarias por el estilo .....	.10
Iron, nails, tacks, and brads of all kinds.....	.033	Hierro en clavos, tachuela ó puntilla de toda clase .....	.10
Iron, cradles, beds, cots, camp stools, sofas, and other articles of furniture .....	.033	Hierro en piezas, como cunas, camas, catres, silletas, sofás y demás muebles por el estilo ..	.10
Iron, locks for doors, windows, or furniture, padlocks, rings, bolts, hasps, door knockers and furniture knobs, hinges, screws, and other iron articles for windows, doors, and furniture .....	.098	Hierro en piezas, como cerraduras para puertas, ventanas ó muebles, candados, argollas, pasadores, falletas, cerrojos de aldabas, llamadores de puertas y muebles, bisagras, tornillos y demás herrajes para puertas, ventanas ó muebles .....	.30
Iron, the same, of any other class not specified .....	.098	Hierro en los mismos de cualquier otra clase no denominada ..	.30

ARTICLE OF MERCHANTISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Iron, penknives, with one blade, wooden or horn handles.....	.098	Hierro en corta-plumas de una sola cuchilla y mangos de madera ó cuerno .....	.30
Iron, penknives and razors, with handles of mother of pearl, ivory, tortoise shell, or silver.....	.656	Hierro en corta-plumas y navajas, con mangos de concha-nácar, marfil, carey ó plata	2.00
Iron, penknives and razors of any other class.....	.197	Hierro en corta-plumas y navajas de cualquier otra clase.....	.60
Iron, pipes and tubes for water or steam; sheets, tinned or galvanized, for roofs; chains for carts or naval purposes, chains for surveyors; sugar molds; pulleys; lifting jacks; large presses for industrial purposes; speaking trumpets; tires and wheels for carts, axles; wheelbarrows; rails and spikes; vessels and parts thereof, anchors; towers, columns, or pillars; gasometers and illuminating apparatus, excluding lamps; telegraph wire; lightning rods; pumps for wells, mines, or other purposes; machinery of all kinds for mining, agricultural, or manufacturing enterprises; motors of all degrees of power; water-tanks; masks for bee-keepers; portable houses; assaying furnaces; levels; magnets; lithographic presses; wire cloth for purifying coffee; horse rakes; cables and ropes of wire, either brass or iron.....per 100 pounds..	.164	Hierro, cañería y tubería para agua ó vapor; láminas, estanfiadas ó galvanizadas, para techos, cadenas para carros ó usos navales, cadenas para agrimensores, moldes para azúcar; garruchas; gatos para levantar pesos; prensas grandes para la industria; bocinas; llantas y ruedas para carros, ejes; carretillas de mano; rieles y clavos para rieles; embarcaciones ó piezas para éstas, anclas, torres; columnas ó pilares; gasómetros y aparatos de alumbrado, excluyendo las lámparas; alambre para telégrafos; pararrayos; bombas para pozos, minas ú otros usos; maquinaria de toda clase para empresas mineras, agrícolas ó fabriles; motores de toda clase de fuerza; tanques para agua; caretas para castrar colmenas; casas desarmadas; hornillas para ensayos de metal; niveles; imán; prensas litográficas; tela de alambre para beneficio del café y rastrillos para fuerza animal; cables ó cuerdas de alambre, de latón ó hierro, los 100 kilos..	.50
Iron, pointed knives, with bone or horn handle, and can-openers.....	.098	Hierro en cuchillos de punto, con mango de hueso ó cuerno y en cuchillos para abrir latas.....	.30
Iron safes.....	.049	Hierro manufacturado en cajas fuertes para guardar valores.....	.15
Iron, shoes for animals and chains.....	.033	Hierro manufacturado en herramientas para bestias y en cadenas.....	.10
Iron, steelyards of all kinds and spigots for casks.....	.049	Hierro en romanás de toda clase y llaves para pipas.....	.15
Iron, surgical instruments with or without case.....	.328	Hierro manufacturado en instrumentos de cirugía, con ó sin estuche	1.00

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U.S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Iron, tableknives, forks, with handles of ivory, tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, or silver.....	.656	Hierro en cuchillos, tenedores, con mangos de marfil, carey, concha-nácar ó plata.....	2.00
Iron, tablespoons.....	.098	Hierro en cucharas de mesa.....	.30
Iron, tinned, articles such as pitchers, buckets, basins, hip and foot baths, chandeliers, candlesticks, and other objects for domestic and other uses.....	.066	Hierro estañado manufacturado en piezas, como cántaros, cubos, baldes, agua-maniles, baños de asiento y de pies, candeleros, palmatorias y demás objetos para uso doméstico y otros usos.....	.20
Iron, wire, 4 millimeters diameter and under.....	.039	Hierro en alambre desde cuatro milímetros de diámetro inclusive para abajo.....	.12
Iron, wire cloth, cages, and all other wire articles not specified.	.098	Hierro en tela de alambre, jaulas y demás objetos en alambre no especificados.....	.30
Iron, wrought, enameled, cooking utensils, water pitchers, water jars, coffeepots, milk pitchers, dishes, plates, mugs, cups, boilers, forks, ladles, bathtubs, spittoons, chamberpots, pipes for water, and other articles of domestic and other use.....	.082	Hierro forjado, esmaltado, manufacturado, en piezas, para batería de cocina, agua-maniles, jaros para agua, cafeteras, lecheras, fuentes, platos, vasos, tasas, pailas, tenedores, cucharones, baños de asiento ó de pies, escupideras, bacinas, tubos para agua y demás útiles de uso doméstico y otros usos.....	.25
Iron, wrought, nickel-plated, in articles for any use .....	.164	Hierro forjado, manufacturado en objetos niquelados para cualquier uso .....	.50
Iron, wrought, tinned, articles such as nails, tacks of all kinds, buckles, tinned or japanned, and currycombs .....	.066	Hierro, forjado, estañado, manufacturado, en piezas, como clavos y tachuelas de toda clase, hebillas, estañadas ó charoladas, y almohazas .....	.20
Ivory, all kinds of articles not specified.....	.656	Marfil fabricado en toda clase de objetos no especificados	2.00
Ivory, unmanufactured.....	.328	Marfil en bruto	1.00
Jacks, for lifting weights. (See iron) .....	.164	Gatos para levantar pesos. (Véase hierro) .....	.50
Jewelry, gold or imitation .....	.028	Joyería de oro ó de dublé	10.00
Jewelry, silver. (See silver) .....	.656	Joyas de plata. (Véase plata)	2.00
Kerosene oil. (See oils) .....	.026	Aceite de kerosina. (Véase aceites) .....	.08
Knapsacks. (See leather).....	.229	Mochilas. (Véase cueros) .....	.70
Knives. (See iron) .....	.066	Cuchillos. (Véase hierro) .....	.20
Knives, with leather scabbards. (See iron) .....	.131	Cuchillos con vainas de cuero. (Véase hierro) .....	.40
Knives, pointed, with bone or horn handle. (See iron) .....	.098	Cuchillos de punto, con mango de hueso ó cuerno. (Véase hierro) .....	.30
Knives and forks, with ivory, tortoise shell, or silver handles.....	.656	Cuchillos ó tenedores, con mangos de marfil, carey ó plata	2.00

ARTICLE OF MERCHANTISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. cur- rency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilo- gramo en moneda Salvado- reña.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Knives and forks, all other kinds.	.098	Cuchillos ó tenedores de cualqui- er otra clase .....	.30
Knives, with ivory, tortoise shell, silver, or mother-of-pearl han- dles. (See iron) .....	.656	Cuchillos con mangos de marfil, carey, plata ó concha-nácar. (Véase hierro)	2.00
Laces, cotton. (See cotton) .....	.82	Encajes de algodón. (Véase algodón)	2.50
Laces, linen. (See flax, etc) .....	.984	Encajes de lino. (Véase lino) ..	3.00
Laces, silk. (See silk)	1.97	Encajes de seda. (Véase seda) ..	6.00
Laces, woolen. (See wool) .....	.983	Encajes de lana. (Véase lana) ..	3.00
Lamps. (See illuminating arti- cles) .....	.082	Lámparas. (Véase alumbrado) ..	.25
Lanterns. (See illuminating arti- cles) .....	.082	Faroles. (Véa. alumbrado) ..	.25
Lard. (See foods) .....	.033	Manteca de puerco. (Véase ali- mentos) .....	.10
Lavender. (See foods, etc) .....	.049	Alhucema. (Véase alimentos, etc) .....	.15
Lavender water .....	.098	Agua de lavanda .....	.30
Lawn, cotton. (See cotton) .....	.328	Cambray de obispo. (Véase al- godón)	1.00
Lead, in bars .....	.013	Plomo en barras .....	.04
Lead, bullets or drop shot .....	.026	Plomo en balas ó munición ..	.08
Lead, pipes, or sheets for roofing.	.013	Plomo manufacturado en cañe- rías ó láminas para techos ..	.04
Lead, toys and other objects .....	.098	Plomo en juguetes ó otros ob- jetos .....	.30
Leather, belts for machinery ..	.098	Cueros en fajas para maquinaria.	.30
Leather, belts, of leather or patent leather, with or without gilded or silvered ornaments, for swords and sabers .....	.492	Cueros, cinturones de cuero ó de charol, con ó sin guarniciones doradas ó plateadas, para sables ó espadas	1.50
Leather, boots, shoes, and leg- gings of all classes not speci- fied .....	.656	Cueros, calzado y sobre-botas de cualquiera clase no denomi- nada	2.00
Leather, calfskins and patent leather for shoes and carriages.	.098	Cueros, becerros y cueros charo- lados para calzado y carroajes.	.30
Leather, dressed sheepskins, mor- occo, buckskin, chamois, soles for shoes, tanned cowskins, and other skins without hair or enamel, not specified .....	.066	Cueros, badanas, tañiles, ga- muzas, antes, zuelas para cal- zado, vaquetas y otros cueros sin pelo y sin charol, no de- nominados .....	.20
Leather, gloves of buckskin, gauntlets for fencing and for ball-playing .....	.328	Cueros, guantes de ante, mano- plas y juegos de florete para pelotas	1.00
Leather, kid and other kinds of fine gloves .....	.82	Cueros, guantes de cabritilla y otras clases, finos	2.50
Leather, saddles, harnesses, straps, headstalls, halters, covers, holsters, bridles, reins, powder flasks, and other sim- ilar articles .....	.229	Cueros, sillas de montar, arci- ones, arneses, bajadoras, ca- bezadas, jáquimas, fundas, pistoleras, riendas, tenedoras, polvorines y otros seme- jantes .....	.70

ARTICLE OF MERCHANTISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Leather, saddlebags, knapsacks, and traveling bags.....	.229	Cueros, bolsones, mochilas y sacos de viaje .....	.70
Leather, suspenders, or of patent leather .....	.229	Cueros, tirantes de cuero ó de charol .....	.70
Leather, trunks or valises of leather or imitation.....	.229	Cueros, baúles ó maletas de cuero ó imitación .....	.70
Leather, undressed sheepskins, skins cured with hair on, and fur robes .....	.162	Cueros, zaleas, pieles con pelo y pellones .....	.50
Leather, visors for caps, and other similar articles.....	.328	Cueros, viceras para kepi, gorros y otros semejantes	1.00
Leather, manufactured in any form not specified .....	.229	Cueros en artículos fabricados en cualquiera forma no denominada .....	.70
Leeches .....	.013	Sanguijuelas .....	.04
Lemonade .....	.009	Limonada .....	.03
Letter presses. (See iron) .....	.026	Prensas para cartas. (Véase hierro) .....	.08
Levels, not specified .....	.098	Niveles, no denominados .....	.30
Lightning rods. (See iron) .....	.164	Para-rayos. (Véase hierro) .....	.50
Linen. (See flax, p. 12.)		..... los 100 kilos..	
Linen, fine dress goods, Irish linens, cambrics, batistes, and all other material for dresses. (See flax) .....	.492	Lino. (Véase lino, p. 12.)	
Linen, in plain or worked goods, white or colored (except crude drills), creas, silesia, damask, or other goods for tablecloths, towels, bedspreads, sheetings, mattress covers, and for other similar purposes, not specified, without needlework or embroidery. (See flax).....	.328	Lino, en telas finas, Irlandés, cambrayes, batistas y toda otra tela para vestidos. (Véase lino)	1.50
Lithographic presses. (See iron) .....	.164	Lino en telas lisas ó labradas blancas ó de color (exceptuándose los driles crudos), creas, platillas, alemanisco ó sea género para manteles, toallas, cobertores para cama, género para sábanas y para forros de colchón y los demás semejantes no expresados, sin costura ni bordado alguno. (Véase lino)	1.00
Looking glasses, with or without frames.....	.098	Prensas litográficas. (Véase hierro) .....	.50
Macaroni. (See foods) .....	.013	..... los 100 kilos..	.30
Machetes. (See iron) .....	.066	Espejos con ó sin marcos	
Machetes, with leather scabbards. (See iron) .....	.131	Macarrones. (Véase alimentos) .....	.04
Machinery of all kinds for mining, agricultural, or manufacturing enterprises. (See iron) .....	.164	Machetes. (Véase hierro) .....	.20
Machinery of all kinds not specified.....	.164	Machetes, con vainas de cuero. (Véase hierro) .....	.40
M a g n e t s. (See iron) .....	.164	Maquinaria de toda clase para empresas mineras, agrícolas ó fabriles. (Véase hierro) .....	.50
..... per 100 pounds..		..... los 100 kilos..	
..... per 100 pounds..		Máquinas de toda clase no denominada .....	.50
..... per 100 pounds..		Imán. (Véase hierro) .....	.50
..... per 100 pounds..		..... los 100 kilos..	

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Marble, in slabs, for furniture tops, tiles, tablets, statuary, or pieces for the same, or for fountains.....	.007	Mármol en tablas, para cubiertas de muebles, ladrillos, lápidas, estatuas ó en piezas para éstas ó para fuentes.....	.02
Marble, in any other form not specified.....	.098	Mármol en cualquier otra forma no denominada .....	.30
Matches of all kinds .....	.066	Fósforos de toda clase .....	.20
Match ropes, for smokers. (See cotton) .....	.262	Mechas de algodón para fumadores. (Véase algodón).....	.80
Matting, of rushes, straw, cocoa, palm leaf, or other material not specified .....	.033	Esteras de junquillo, paja, coco, palma ú otras materias no denominadas .....	.10
Mattocks. (See iron) .....	.033	Azadones. (Véase hierro).....	.10
Mattresses, wool, horsehair, or other material .....	.098	Colchones de lana, cérrda ú otra materia.....	.30
Measures, of all kinds .....	.098	Medidas de toda clase .....	.30
Medallions or breast pins, tortoise shell, mother-of pearl, ivory, or silver.....	.656	Medallones 6 prendedores de carey, concha-nácar, marfil ó plata	2.00
Medallions or breastpins of any other material not specified.....	.197	Medallones de cualquier otra materia no expresada .....	.60
Medicines, bicarbonates of soda and potassa .....	.033	Medicinas, bicarbonatos de sosa y potasa .....	.10
Medicines, bromides of potassium, sodium, ammonium, lithium, etc.; phosphate of lime, soda, and potassia; cream of tartar; tartarie, oxalic, and phénic acids; white extracts, dry or fluid; camphor; balsam of copaiba; manna of all kinds; gumarabic in pieces or powder; plasters and adhesive cloths; chloroform; sulphuric ether; pastilles, pastes, drops, pills, and globules; iodides of potassium, sodium, ammonium, lead, etc.; suspensorios, trusses, or any other bandage; syringes of all classes, absorbent cotton for surgery; nursing bottles, breast pumps, and cupping glasses.....	.066	Medicinas, bromuros de potasio, sodio, amonio, litio, etc.; fosfato de cal, soda y potasa; crémor; ácido tartárico, oxálico, fénico; extractos blancos, secos ó fluidos; alcanfor; bálsamo de copaiba; maná de toda clase; goma arábiga, entera ó en polvo; emplastos y telas emplásticas; cloroformo; éter sulfúrico; pastillas, pastas, grajeas, píldoras, gránulos; yoduros de potasio, sodio, amonio, plomo, etc.; suspensorios, bragueros ó cualquier otro vendaje; jeringas de toda clase; algodones medicinales para la cirugía; mamaderas, tira-leches y ventosas .....	.20
Medicines, medicinal flours, such as sago, tapioca, lactated or other similar kinds not specified.....	.033	Medicinas, harinas medicinales, como sagú, tapioca, lacteada y otras semejantes no denominadas .....	.10
Medicines, medicinal wines, such as of quinine, peptona, pepsin, lacto-phosphate of lime, and others not specified .....	.033	Medicinas, vinos medicinales, como de quina, peptona, pep-sina, lacto-fosfato de cal y otros no expresados .....	.10

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Medicines, salts of strychnia, aconite, atropia, digitalis, veratrine, morphine, quassia, cocaine, and other alkaloids; salts of gold, silver, and platinum .....	.328	Medicinas, sales de estrienia, aconitina, atropina, eserina, digitalina, veratrina, morfina, quasina, cocaína y demás alcaloides; sales de oro, plata y platino	1.00
Medicines, sulphate of copper, sulphate of zinc; sal ammoniac; medicinal oils, such as almond, castor, palma christi, cod liver (pure or in emulsions); henbane; belladonna; soothing syrup; liquid ammonia; spirits of turpentine; vaseline; leaves, flowers, buds, seeds, barks, roots, and scrapings.....	.033	Medicinas, sulfato de cobre, de zinc; sal amoniaco; aceites medicinales, como de almendras, castor, palmacristi, bacalao (puro ó emulsionado); beleño; belladona; bálsamo tranquilo; amoniaco líquido; aguas-ras; baselina; hojas, flores, folículos, semillas, cortezas, raíses, rasuras .....	.10
Medicines, sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts), chalk or carbonate of lime, sulphate of iron, alum, sulphate of soda, muriatic, sulphuric, nitric, and acetic acids.....	.013	Medicinas, sulfato de magnesia (sal de Inglaterra), creta ó carbonato de cal, sulfato de hierro, alumbre, sulfato de soda, ácido muriático, sulfúrico, nítrico y acético .....	.04
Medicines, tar beverages, such as "Goudron de Guyot" and others not specified.....	.049	Medicinas, bebidas alquitranadas, como "Goudron de Guyot" y otros no denominadas .....	.15
Medicines, not specified.....	.098	Medicinas, no denominadas en la presente tarifa.....	.30
Mercery, of all kinds not specified.....	.197	Mercería, de toda clase, no denominada .....	.60
Merino. (See wool).....	.328	Merino. (Véase lana).....	1.00
Mills, hand, for coffee and other uses. (See iron).....	.026	Molinos para café ó otros usos. (Véase hierro).....	.08
Moldings, gilded, painted, or varnished. (See wood).....	.082	Molduras, doradas, pintadas ó barnizadas. (Véase madera).....	.25
Moldings, not gilded or varnished. (See wood).....	.016	Molduras, sin dorar ni barnizar. (Véase madera).....	.05
Morocco. (See leather).....	.066	Tafletes. (Véase cueros).....	.20
Mother-of-pearl buttons. (See buttons).....	.197	Concha-nácar en botones (figuran en botones).....	.60
Mother-of-pearl, unmanufactured	.066	Concha-nácar en bruto.....	.20
Mother-of-pearl in any other form not specified .....	.656	Concha-nácar en cualquiera otra forma no denominada	2.00
Motors of all degrees of power. (See iron).....	.164	Motores de toda clase de fuerza.....	.50
Musical instruments, such as pianos, organs, etc .....	.066	Instrumentos de música, como pianos, órganos, organillos, etc .....	.20
Musical instruments of any other class not specified .....	.131	Instrumentos de música, de cualquier otra clase no denominada .....	.40
Muslin, cotton. (See cotton)....	.328	Muselina de algodón. (Véase algodón)	1.00
Muslin, silk. (See silk).....	1.64	Muselina de seda. (Véase seda)	5.00

ARTICLE OF MERCHANTISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Mustard, powdered. (See foods)	.098	Mostaza en polvo. (Véase alimentos) .....	.30
Mustard, prepared. (See foods).	.066	Mostaza preparada. (Véase alimentos) .....	.20
Nails, iron. (See iron).....	.066	Clavos de hierro. (Véase hierro) .....	.20
Nails, tacks, and brads, of bronze or copper. (See bronze) .....	.131	Clavos, tachuelas ó puntillas de bronce ó cobre. (Véase bronce) .....	.40
Nankeen. (See flax).....	.164	Coletas. (Véase lino) .....	.50
Naphtha. (See oil).....	.026	Naphta. (Véase aceites) .....	.08
Necklaces, glass, composition, or other similar material.....	.197	Collares de vidrio, composición y otras materias semejantes .....	.60
Necklaces, ivory, tortoise-shell, or mother-of-pearl.....	.656	Collares de marfil, carey ó concha-nácar	2.00
Needles of all classes and sizes.....	.197	Agujas de toda clase ó tamaño .....	.60
Nipples for guns or pistols.....	.197	Chimeneas para escopetas ó pistolas .....	.60
Nursing bottles. (See medicines).....	.066	Mamaderas. (Véase medicinas) .....	.20
Nuts. (See foods) .....	.033	Nueces. (Véase alimentos) .....	.10
Nutmegs. (See foods).....	.098	Nuez-moscada. (Véase alimentos) .....	.30
Oakum .....per 100 pounds..	.162	Estopa para calafatear, .....los 100 kilos .....	.50
Oars for boats. (See wood)		Remos para embarcaciones. (Véase madera). per 100 kilos .....	.50
.....per 100 pounds..	.164	Avena .....	.02
Oats.....	.006	Aceite de coco .....	.08
Oil, cocoanut.....	.026	Aceite de algodón .....	.08
Oil, cotton-seed.....	.026	Aceite de gasolina .....	.08
Oil, gasoline.....	.026	Aceite de kerosina .....	.08
Oil, kerosene.....	.026	Aceite de linaza .....	.08
Oil, linseed .....	.026	Aceite de naphta .....	.08
Oil, naphtha.....	.026	Aceite de olivas .....	.08
Oil, olive .....	.026	Aceite de petróleo .....	.08
Oil, petroleum .....	.026	Aceite de nabo .....	.08
Oil, rape seed .....	.026	Aceite de ballena .....	.08
Oil, whale .....	.066	Aceitunas. (Véase alimentos) .....	.20
Olives. (See foods)		Órganos. (Véase instrumentos de música) .....	.20
Organs. (See instruments, musical) .....	.066	Ácido oxálico. (Véase medicinas) .....	.20
Oxalic acid. (See medicines) .....	.066	Pintura preparada .....	.10
Paints, mixed.....	.033	Pintura en polvo .....	.05
Paints, in powder.....	.016	Papel, libros en blanco de todo tamaño, rayados ó sin rayar .....	.20
Paper, blank books of all sizes, with or without ruling.....	.065	Papel y cartón en objetos de uso doméstico ó cualquier otra forma no especificada .....	.30
Paper and cardboard, in articles for domestic use or in any other form not specified.....	.098	Papel en cartón, en secante, de estraza ó otro ordinario para empacar .....	.03
Paper, cardboard, blotting paper, brown or other common wrapping paper .....	.009	Papel y cartón blanco sin color y de colores, para imprimir .....	.10
Paper and cardboard, white, not sized and colored, for printing .....	.033		

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Paper, cardboard, empty boxes, or in sheets, for bookbinding, lithographing, photographing, and other industrial uses.	.009	Papel, cartón en cajas vacías ó en hojas para encuadernación, litografía, fotografía y para otros usos industriales.	.03
Paper, cigarette paper of all kinds	.098	Papel de fumar para cigarrillos de toda clase	.30
Paper, copies for drawing and maps	.016	Papel, modelos para dibujo y mapas	.05
Paper, for flowers, or any other kind not specified	.065	Papel para flores ó de cualquier otra clase no denominada	.20
Paper, gilded, silvered, or enamelled, for making flowers or other similar uses	.164	Papel, dorado, plateado ó esmalteado, para hacer flores ó otros semejantes	.50
Paper, playing cards, fine or common	.098	Papel en naipes finos ó ordinarios	.30
Paper, sandpaper of all kinds	.019	Papel, en papel de lija de toda clase	.06
Paper, wall paper and marbled and colored paper for bookbinders or other uses	.082	Papel para tapizar y el jaspado ó pintado para forros de libros ó otros usos	.25
Paper, writing paper of all kinds and envelopes	.065	Papel para escribir de toda clase y en cubiertas	.20
Paraffin, in cakes	.033	Parafino en marqueta	.10
Paraffin, manufactured in any form	.049	Parafino elaborado en cualquier forma	.15
Parchment, in sheets	.197	Pergamino en hojas	.60
Passementerie of metal or enamelled bugles, for embroidery	.82	Recortes de metal ó bombilla de esmalte para bordar	2.50
Pearls, fine	3.28	Perlas finas	10.00
Pearls, imitation, of wax, paste, or glass	.197	Perlas, falsas, de cera, pasta, ó vidrio	.60
Pens, gold	3.28	Plumas de oro para escribir	10.00
Pens, of every other class not specified	.263	Plumas para escribir, de cualquier otra clase no denominada	.80
Pencils of all kinds not specified	.098	Lapices de toda clase no especificados	.30
Pencil cases, ivory, tortoise shell, or mother-of-pearl	.656	Lapiceros de marfil, carey, ó concha-nácar	2.00
Pencil cases of any other kind not specified	.098	Lapiceros de cualquier otra clase no denominados	.30
Penknives. (See razors)	.098	Corta-plumas. (Véase navajas.)	.30
Pepper. (See foods)	.049	Pimienta. (Véase alimentos.)	.15
Percussion caps, for firearms	.197	Fulminantes, para armas de fuego	.60
Perfumery of all kinds not specified	.098	Perfumería de toda clase no denominada	.30
Pewter spoons, ladles, forks, and other articles for domestic use	.098	Peltre, manufacturado en cucharas, cucharones, tenedores, y demás objetos para uso doméstico	.30
Phenic acid. (See medicines)	.066	Ácido fénico. (Véase medicinas)	.20
Phosphate of lime, soda and potassa. (See medicines)	.066	Fosfato de cal, soda y potasa. (Véase medicinas)	.20

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
Pianos. (See instruments, musical).	.066	Pianos. (Véase instrumentos de música).	.20
Pickles. (See foods).	.066	Eneurtidos. (Véase alimentos).	.20
Pictures of all classes and materials, with or without frames.	.098	Cuadros de toda clase y materia, con ó sin marcos.	.30
Pillars or columns, iron. (See iron).....per 100 pounds..	.164	Pilares ó columnas de hierro. (Véase hierro). los 100 kilos.	.50
Pillows and beds of feathers.	.328	Almohadas y colchones de plumas.	1.00
Pillows and mattresses, wool, horsehair, or other material.	.098	Almohadas y colchones de lana, cerda ú otra materia.	.30
Pins, common, large pins and hairpins of all classes and forms.	.197	Alfileres comunes, zancas ú horquillas de cualquiera clase ó forma.	.60
Pipes or cigar-holders, with real or imitation meerschaum mouthpiece, with or without amber.	.656	Pipas ó fumadores, con boquilla de espuma de mar ó de imitación, con ó sin ámbar	2.00
Pipes, etc., of any other material.	.262	Pipas, etc., de cualquier otra materia.	.80
Pipes and tubes, iron, for water or steam. (See iron)	.164	Cañería y tubería para agua ó vapor (Véase hierro)	
.....per 100 pounds..		.....los 100 kilos.	.50
Piqué, silk. (See silk).	1.64	Piqué de seda. (Véase seda).	5.00
Pistols, breech loading, and revolvers.	.164	Pistolas de retrocarga y revólveres.	5.00
Pistols, muzzle loading.	.328	Pistoles de pistón.	1.00
Pitch, common.	.013	Brea común.	.04
Pitch and rosin.	.016	Pez y resina.	.05
Plants, living, per 100 pounds..	.164	Plantas vivas, los 100 kilos.	
Plated ware, tableware, of nickel, copper, bronze, brass or white metal, silver plated or gilded, such as tea and coffee sets, trays, milk pitchers, teapots, coffeepots, sugar bowls, plates, dishes, napkin rings, spoons, ladles, forks, sugar tongs, stands, preserve dishes, butter dishes, fruit dishes, saltcellars, vases, candlesticks, cuspidors, pitchers, basins, cups and bowls, purses, inkstands, crucifixes, crosses, cigar cases, stoppers, card receivers, flowerpots, bells for animals, hand bells, and other articles of same materials not specified.	.656	Vajilla de níquel, cobre, bronce, latón ó metal blanco plateado ó dorado, como servicios para té y café, bandejas, lecheras, teteras, cafeteras, azucareros, platos, fuentes, anillos para servilleta, cucharas, cucharrones, tenedores, pinzas para azúcar, asientos, dulceras, mantequilleros, fruteros, saleros, vasos, candeleros, palomitorias, escupideras, jarras, agua-maniles, tasas y pailas, porta-monedas, tinteros, crucifijos, cruces, cigarreras, tapones, tarjeteros, floreros, cascabeles, campanillas y otras de la misma materia no denominados.	2.00
Poison for skins, per 100 pounds.	.164	Veneno para cueros, los 100 kilos.	.50
Porcelain statuettes, flowers, or toys.	.098	Porcelana en figuras, flores ó jugetes.	.30
Porcelain in any form not specified. Porcelain includes all transparent chinaware .....	.039	Porcelana en cualquier otra forma no denominada. Denomínase porcelana toda loza transparente .....	.12

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
Portfolios or pocketbooks, of any material not specified .....	.197	Carteras de materias no denominadas .....	.60
Portfolios or pocketbooks of card-board. (See paper.)		Carteras de cartón. (Véase papel.)	
Powder flasks, with horn of metal, horn, or leather.....	.229	Polvorines con asta de metal, cuerno ó cuero.....	.70
Pumps, iron, for wells, mines, and other purposes. (See iron) .....	.164	Bombas para pozos, minas ó otros usos. (Véase hierro) .....	.50
..... per 100 pounds..		..... los 100 kilos..	
Pumps, wooden. (See wood) .....	.164	Bombas de madera. (Véase madera) .....	.50
..... per 100 pounds..		..... los 100 kilos..	
Purses or cigar cases of tortoise shell, ivory, silver, or mother-of-pearl.....	.656	Porta-monedas ó cigarreras de carey, marfil, plata ó concha-nácar.....	2.00
Purses, etc., of any other material not specified .....	.197	Porta-monedas de cualquier otra materia no denominada .....	.60
Rails and spikes. (See iron) .....	.164	Rieles y clavos para rieles. (Véase hierro) .....	.50
..... per 100 pounds..		..... los 100 kilos..	
Raisins. (See foods) .....	.066	Pasas. (Véase alimentos).....	.20
Razors and penknives of one blade, with wooden or horn handle.....	.098	Navajas ó corta-plumas de una sola cuchilla, de mango de madera ó cuerno.....	.30
Razors and penknives, with handles of mother-of-pearl, ivory, silver, or tortoise shell.....	.656	Navajas ó corta-plumas, con mangos de concha-nácar, marfil, plata ó carey	2.00
Razors and penknives, of any other class not specified.....	.197	Navajas ó corta-plumas de cualquier otra clase no denominada .....	.60
Revolvers. (See pistols).....	1.64	Revólveres. (Véase pistolas)	5.00
Ribbons. (See silk)	1.97	Cintas. (Véase seda)	6.00
Ropes, hemp. (See flax, etc).....	.016	Cuerdas. (Véase lino, etc).....	.05
Ropes or cables, wire, either brass or iron. (See iron) .....	.164	Cuerdas ó cables, alambre de latón ó hierro. (Véase hierro) .....	.50
..... per 100 pounds..		..... los 100 kilos..	
Rosaries, coral, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, or silver .....	.656	Rosarios de coral, concha-nácar, carey ó plata	2.00
Rosaries, all other kinds not specified .....	.197	Rosarios de otra clase no denominada .....	.60
Rosin.....	.016	Resina.....	.05
Rum .....	.197	Ron .....	.60
Rush, straw or palm, for furniture or other uses.....	.066	Junco, paja ó palma, para muebles ó otros usos .....	.20
Rush, straw or palm, for hammocks and other forms not mentioned	1.97	Junco en hamácas y en otras formas no denominadas .....	.60
Russia duck, of flax, pure or mixed. (See flax).....	.164	Rusias de lino puro ó mezclado. (Véase lino) .....	.50
Sacks. (See flax) .....	.016	Sacos. (Véase lino) .....	.05
Saddles .....	.229	Sillas de montar .....	.70
Saffron, edible. (See foods).....	.984	Azafrán de comer. (Véase alimentos)	3.00
Saffron, flower of, for dyeing purposes .....	.164	Alazor (flora azafrán romí) para teñir .....	.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANTISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilo-gramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Sago .....	.033	Sagú .....	.10
Sashes for windows.....	.016	Vidrieras .....	.05
Sauces of all kinds. (See foods).....	.066	Salsas de toda clase. (Véase alimentos).....	.20
Scales, bronze or copper.....	.197	Balanzas de bronce ó cobre.....	.60
Scales, iron, platform or other kinds.....	.026	Romanas de plata-forma y balanzas de hierro.....	.08
Scarfs, silk, embroidered or plain.....	1.64	Bandas de seda, bordadas ó lisas.....	5.00
Scientific instruments, not specified.....	.328	Instrumentos científicos no denominados.....	1.00
Scissors of all kinds .....	.131	Tijeras de toda clase .....	.40
Seeds of all kinds not specified.....	.003	Semillas de toda clase no especificadas.....	.01
Serge. (See wool) .....	.328	Filaila. (Véase lana)	1.00
Shawls, cotton .....	.226	Pañolones .....	.80
Shawls, silk, plain or embroidered.....	6.56	Chales de seda, lisos ó bordados.....	20.00
Shawls, woolen. (See wool) .....	.98	Chales de lana. (Véase lana)	3.00
Sheetings. (See linen) .....	.328	Género para sábanas. (Véase lino)	1.00
Ship timber .....per 100 lbs..	.164	Madera para embarcaciones, los 100 kilos.....	.50
Shirts, cotton.....	.262	Camisas de algodón .....	.80
Shirts, cotton, with bosoms and cuffs of linen .....	.328	Camisas de algodón con pechera y puños de lino	1.00
Shirts, linen .....	.492	Camisas de lino	1.50
Shoe horns, of horn or bone.....	.197	Calzadores de asta ó hueso .....	.60
Shoes, India rubber .....	.328	Zapatos de caucho	1.00
Shoes, leather.....	.656	Zapatos de cuero	2.00
Shoes, silk, of all kinds .....	.984	Calzado de seda de toda clase	3.00
Silesia. (See linen) .....	.328	Platillas. (Véase lino)	1.00
Silk, cravats, girdles, garters, suspenders, or any other similar article of silk not specified.....	.984	Seda, corbatas, cinturones, ligas, tirantes ó cualquier otro artículo de seda semejante, no denominado	3.00
Silk, curtains, belts, scarfs, embroidered or plain, or any other similar article of silk not specified.....	1.64	Seda, cortinas, fajas, bandas bordadas ó lisas, ó cualquier otro artículo de seda por el estilo, no expresado	5.00
Silk, floss.....	.82	Seda floja	2.50
Silk goods, alpacas, buratos, challis, crêpe, damask, gros, faille, muslin, piqué, tulle, satin, serge, satinette, taffeta, velvet, or any other pure or mixed silk material not specified	1.64	Seda generos, alpacas, burato, chaly, crespón, damasco, gró, falla, muselina, piqué, punto, raso, sarga, sarguilla, taftán, terciopelo ó cualquier género de seda puro ó mezclado no denominado	5.00
Silk, material of, for sieves or strainers .....	.197	Seda, enrejadados de seda para cedazos .....	.60
Silk, ornaments, ribbons, laces, blondes, cords, plush, tassels, fringes, sashes, passementeries, and any other silk ornament not specified	1.97	Seda, adornos, cintas, encajes, blondas, cordones, felpas, flecos, franjas, listones, pasamanería, y cualquier adorno de seda, no denominado	6.00

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilo. gramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Silk, pure or mixed, ready-made clothing, wraps, scarfs, gowns, blouses, fichus, jackets, cloaks, vests, coats, mantles, shawls, with or without embroidery; dresses, for men, women, or children, of any other class, with or without ornaments, and all kinds of ready-made clothing not specified	1.97	Seda pura ó mezclada, en ropa hecha, abrigos, bufandas, batas, blusas, fichús, jaiques, capotes, chalecos, casacas, mantillas, pañolones bordados ó sin bordar, trajes para hombres, mujeres ó niños, de cualquiera clase, adornados ó sin adornos, y toda clase de ropa hecha no especificada.....	6.00
Silk, shawls or rebozos, plain, worked, or embroidered, or material for them.....	6.56	Seda, chales ó rebozos, lisos, labrados ó bordados, ó géneros para ellos.....	20.00
Silk, stockings, socks, drawers, undershirts, and all other garments of silk stockinet.....	1.64	Seda, medias, calcetines (escarpines), calzoncillos, camisetas y todo objeto fabricado en tela de punto de seda.....	5.00
Silk, thread of all kinds, on spools or cards.....	.82	Seda, hilo de toda clase en cajetillas de palo ó en cartón	2.50
Silk twist .....	.984	Seda torcida	3.00
Silver jewelry .....	.656	Plata en joyas	2.00
Silver leaf for plating .....	.656	Plata manufacturado en hojas para platear	2.00
Silver table services .....	.656	Plata manufacturada en vajilla	2.00
Silver thread, or imitation.....	.82	Hilo de plata pura ó falsa	2.50
Skins, rabbit or hare, and other skins for making hats .....	.006	Pelo de conejo ó liebre y otros pelos para hacer sombreros .....	.02
Slates, and slate pencils.....	.016	Pizarras y pizarrines de piedra .....	.05
Slates, for roofing, per 100 pounds.....	.164	Pizarras en láminas para techos,	
Slippers, Chinese straw .....	.23	..... los 100 kilos .....	.50
Smalt, or enamel, in sheets.....	.328	Chimelos chinas de paja .....	.70
Soap, in cakes, perfumed. (See perfumery) .....	.098	Esmalte en hojas	1.00
Soap, ordinary, not perfumed.....	.033	Jabón, en panes, ton perfume. (Véase perfumería) .....	.30
Soda or caustic potash, for industrial purposes.....	.013	Jabón ordinario, sin perfume .....	.10
Soda water.....	.009	Soda ó potasa cáustica para la industria .....	.04
Spars for masts. (See wood) .....	.164	Agua de soda .....	.03
..... per 100 pounds.....		Palos para enarboladura. (Véase madera) .....	.50
Spectacles and eyeglasses, mounted in gold	3.28	..... los 100 kilos	
Spectacles and eyeglasses, mounted in silver, ivory, or tortoise shell.....	.656	Anteojos ó antiparras, montados en oro	10.00
Spectacles and eyeglasses, mounted in any other material not specified.....	.197	Anteojos, etc., montados en plata, marfil ó carey	2.00
Spermaceti, in mass .....	.066	Anteojos montados en cuálquier otra materia no denominada .....	.60
Spermaceti, manufactured in any form.....	.059	Espuma de bayena en pasta .....	.20
		Espuma elaborada en cuálquier otra forma .....	.30

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilo gramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Spirits, strong or sweet, as cognac, absinthe, rum, gin, cordials, whisky, rosoli, and others not specified.....	.197	Aguardientes fuertes ó dulces, como cognac, ajenjo, ron, ginebra, mixtelas, cremas, whisky, rosolis y otros no especificados.....	.60
Sponges of all kinds.....	1.64	Espónjas de toda clase	5.00
Spoons, with ivory, tortoise shell, or silver handle.....	.656	Cucharas con mangos de marfil, carey ó plata.....	2.00
Spoons, all other kinds.....	.098	Cucharas de cualquier otra clase.....	.30
Stationery articles not mentioned.....	.197	Útiles de escritorio no arancelados.....	.60
Statuary, bronze or copper .....	.197	Estatuas de bronce ó cobre .....	.60
Statuary, iron .....	.026	Estatuas de hierro .....	.08
Statuary, marble.....	.007	Estatuas de mármol .....	.02
Statuary of material not specified .....	.197	Estatuas de materias no denominadas .....	.60
Staves for barrels per 100 pounds.....	.164	Duelas para barriles, los 100 kilos.....	.50
Stearin, in mass.....	.026	Estearina en bruto .....	.08
Stearin, manufactured in candles or other forms .....	.059	Estearina elaborada en velas y otras formas .....	.18
Steel, in bars, sheets, or plates .....	.033	Acero, en barras, láminas ó planchas .....	.10
Steel, handsaws, files, rasps, measuring tapes, and other artisans' tools.....	.115	Acero, en sierras ó serruchos de mano, limas, escofinas, cintas para medir y demás herramientas para artesanos .....	.35
Steel, large saws, for sawyers.....	.033	Acero manufacturado en sierras grandes para labradores .....	.10
Steel wire of every thickness, 4 millimeters and under .....	.098	Acero, en alambre de todo grueso, desde cuatro milímetros de diámetro, inclusive para abajo .....	.30
Steel, woven-wire cloth and springs for mattresses.....	.131	Acero manufacturado en tela para colchones y resortes para colchones .....	.40
Stones, flint .....	.016	Piedras de chispa .....	.05
Stones, whetstones and grindstones, for sharpening razors, tools, etc .....	.006	Piedras para afilar navajas ó mollejones para afilar herramientas .....	.02
Stockings and socks, cotton .....	.262	Médias y escarpines de algodón .....	.80
Stockings and socks, silk.....	1.64	Médias y escarpines de seda	5.00
Stockings and socks, woolen. (See wool).....	.656	Médias y escarpines de lana (Véase lana)	2.00
Stoves, cooking, and others .....	.026	Cocinas y anafes .....	.08
Strings of all kinds for musical instruments.....	.197	Cuerdas de toda clase para instrumentos de música .....	.60
Strrops of all kinds .....	.197	Asentadores para navajas de toda clase .....	.60
Sugar .....	.066	Azúcar .....	.20
Sulphates of copper and zinc. (See medicines) .....	.033	Sulfatos de cobre y zinc. (Véase medicinas) .....	.10
Sulphates of magnesia, iron, soda. (See medicines) .....	.013	Sulfatos de magnesia, hierro y soda. (Véase medicinas) .....	.04

ARTICLE OF MERCHANTISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
Suspenders, silk .....	.984	Tirantes de seda	Pesos. 3.00
Suspenders, woolen .....	.656	Tirantes de lana	2.00
Suspensories, trusses, or other bandages. (See medicines) .....	.066	Suspensorios, braqueros ó otros vendajes. (Véase medicinas) .....	.20
Swords or sabers of all kinds .....	.492	Espadas ó sables de toda clase	1.50
Syringes of all classes .....	.066	Jeringas de toda clase .....	.20
Syrups of all kinds, without alcohol .....	.083	Jarabes de toda clase sin alcohol .....	.10
Tablecloths, linen .....	.328	Manteles de lino	1.00
Tallow, candles .....	.033	Sebo elaborado en velas .....	.10
Tallow, crude or fats .....	.009	Sebo en bruto ó mantecas .....	.03
Tallow, pressed or refined .....	.023	Sebo prensado ó refinado .....	.07
Tapioca .....	.033	Tapioca .....	.10
Tar of all kinds .....	.013	Alquitrán de toda clase .....	.04
Tea .....	.098	Té .....	.30
Terra cotta figures or toys .....	.098	Barro en figuras ó juguetes .....	.30
Terra cotta in any other form .....	.016	Barro en cualquier otra forma .....	.05
Thimbles, material not specified .....	.197	Dedales de materias no denominadas .....	.60
Thread, cotton .....	.164	Hilo de algodón .....	.50
Thread, linen. (See flax, etc) .....	.262	Hilo de lino. (Véase lino) .....	.80
Tin, bars or plates, pure or mixed .....	.066	Estaño en barras o planchas, puro o mezclado .....	.20
Tin foil, for wrappings .....	.098	Estaño en papel para envolver .....	.30
Tin, manufactured in articles for domestic or other uses .....	.098	Estaño manufacturado en piezas para uso doméstico ó otros usos .....	.30
Tin plate, articles of, for domestic or other uses .....	.098	Hoja de lata manufacturada en piezas para uso doméstico ó otros usos .....	.30
Tin plate, in sheets .....	.026	Hoja de lata en hojas ó pliegos .....	.08
Tobacco, leaf .....	.164	Tabaco en rama .....	.50
Tobacco, manufactured in cigars .....	.656	Tabaco elaborado en puros	2.00
Tobacco, in any other form not specified .....	.328	Tabaco en cualquier otra forma no expresada	1.00
Toilet waters of every class containing alcohol, as Florida, Cologne, Divine, kananga, lavender, melissa, and others similar .....	.098	Aguas de olor de cualquiera clase con alcohol, como de florida, de colonia, divina, kananga, de labanda, melisa y otras semejantes .....	.30
Tools, agricultural, as mattocks, shovels, rakes, sickles, axes, plowpoints, pruning knives, and all others of this kind. (See iron) .....	.033	Herramientas para agricultura, como azadones, palas, rastrillos, hoces, hachas, puntas para arador, podadoras y demás herramientas ordinarias, por el estilo. (Véase hierro) .....	.10
Tools, fine, for carpenters and artisans. (See iron) .....	.115	Herramientas finas para carpinteros y artesanos. (Véase hierro) .....	.35
Tools, stone-hammers, tools for blacksmiths, and others not specified. (See iron) .....	.033	Herramientas, martillos, para romper piedras, herramientas para herreros y otros por el estilo no denominados. (Véase hierro) .....	.10

ARTICLE OF MERCANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Toothpicks, tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl .....	.656	Limpia-dientes de carey, marfil ó concha-nácar	2.00
Toothpicks, any other kind not specified .....	.197	Limpia-dientes de cualquier otra clase no denominada .....	.60
Tortoise shell in sheets or unmanufactured .....	.328	Carey en hoja ó en concha	1.00
Tortoise shell, manufactured in any form not specified .....	.656	Carey manufacturado en cualquiera forma no denominado	2.00
Towels, cotton .....	.164	Tohallas de algodón .....	.50
Towels, linen .....	.328	Tohallas de lino	1.00
Toys of all classes not specified .....	.098	Juguetes de cualquiera clase no denominada .....	.30
Traps for moles and rats .....	.033	Trampas para topos y ratas .....	.10
Trusses .....	.066	Bragueros .....	.20
Umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols, of cotton, of all kinds .....	.098	Paraguas, paraguitas y sombrillas de algodón de toda clase .....	.30
Umbrellas, etc., silk, pure or mixed .....	.656	Paraguas, los mismos, de seda pura ó mezclada	2.00
Umbrellas, etc., wool, pure or mixed .....	.262	Paraguas, los mismos, de lana pura ó mezclada .....	.80
Varnishes of all kinds .....	.066	Barnices de toda clase .....	.20
Vegetables in their natural state .....	.006	Legumbres, en estado natural .....	.02
Vegetables, prepared in vessels of tin, glass, or earthen ware .....	.066	Legumbres, preparados en botes de lata, vidrio ó barro .....	.20
Velocipedes of all classes .....	.164	Velocipedos de toda clase .....	.50
Vernicelli .....	.013	Fideos .....	.04
Violins, small, mouth harmonicas, dulcimers, and other similar articles .....	.098	Violinetas, armónicas de boca, dulzainas y otras semejantes .....	.30
Vinegar .....	.013	Vinagre .....	.04
Wafers .....	.197	Obleas .....	.60
Watches, gold	3.28	Relojes de bolsillo, de oro	10.00
Watches, silver	1.64	Relojes de bolsillo, de plata	5.00
Watches of any other metal .....	.656	Relojes de cualquier otro metal	2.00
Waters, sparkling, artificial, without alcohol, as ginger ale, lemonade, soda, and others similar .....	.009	Aguas artificiales espumosas sin alcohol, como cerveza de jengibre, limonada, soda y otras semejantes .....	.03
Wax candles .....	.328	Cera labrada en velas	1.00
Wax, flowers, fruits, or in other forms .....	.492	Cera en flores, frutas ó en otras formas	1.50
Wax, sealing, for letters .....	.197	Lacre para cartas .....	.60
Wax, sealing, ordinary, for bottles .....	.066	Lacre ordinario para botellas .....	.20
Wax, vegetable .....	.197	Cera, vegetal .....	.60
Wax, white or yellow .....	.197	Cera blanca ó amarilla .....	.60
Weights, bronze or copper .....	.197	Pesas, de bronce ó cobre .....	.60
Weights, iron .....	.016	Pesas, de hierro .....	.05
Whalebone, manufactured or not .....	.328	Barbas de ballena, labradas y sin labrar	1.00
Wheat .....	.007	Trigo .....	.02
Wheels for wagons, etc .....	.164	Ruedas para carretas, etc .....	.50
Wheelbarrows, iron or wooden, per 100 pounds .....	.164	Carretillas de mano, de hierro ó de madera ...los 100 kilos .....	.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Whisky .....	.197	Whiskey.....	.60
Wines of all classes, such as Muscatel, Pajarete, Sherry, Malaga, Port, Vermouth, San Raphael, Saint Miguel, Champagne, and all others not specified.....	.033	Vinos, generosos, de toda clase, como Moscatel, Pajarete, Jerez, Málaga, Oporto, Vermouth, San Rafael, San Miguel, Champagne y cualquier otro no denominado .....	.10
Wines, red, table .....	.016	Vinos, tinto de mesa .....	.05
Wood, doors, windows, lattices, sashes, moldings not varnished or gilded .....	.016	Madera en puertas, ventanas, celosías, vidrieras, molduras sin barnizar ni dorar .....	.05
Wood, embroidery frames, lasts for shoemakers, blocks for hatters and wig-makers .....	.007	Madera, bastidores para bordar, estacas para calzado, para sombreros y para pelucas .....	.02
Wood, furniture of all kinds, with or without marble, mattresses, veneers for furniture, rollers or casters, trunks, traps, billiard tables without accessories, spigots for barrels, blinds, hat racks, book shelves, hand bottling machines, and every other object of this kind not specified .....	.066	Madera en muebles de toda clase, con ó sin mármol, colchones, chapas de madera para muebles, arganillas ó sean talleres de mesa, baúles, trampas, billares sin útiles, llaves para barril, persianas, capoteras, estantes, máquinas de mano para tapar botellas y todo otro objeto por el estilo, no especificado .....	.20
Wood, moldings, gilded, painted, or varnished, boxes of all shapes, varnished or lacquered, ornaments of wood composition, card cases, inkstands, vases, trays, dishes, and any other forms not specified .....	.082	Madera en molduras doradas, pintadas, ó barnizadas, cajas de madera de toda forma, con barniz ó gomalaca, adornos de pasta de madera, tarjeteros, tinteros, vasos, azafates, fuentes y en cualquier otra forma no denominada .....	.25
Wood, planed and tongued and grooved .....	.007	Madera, acepillada y machihembrada .....	.02
Wood, staves, hoops and hoop poles for barrels, pumps, carts, wheelbarrows, pipes, bee-hives, wood for matches, ships or ship timber, spars for masts, oars for boats, wheels for wagons or wheelbarrows, per 100 pounds .....	.164	Madera en dueñas, arcos y flejes para barriles, bombas, carros, carretillas, caños, casas para colmena, madera para fosforos, en embarcaciones ó madera para éstas, en palos para enarbolaadura, remos para embarcaciones y ruedas para carretas ó carretillas .. los 100 kilos ..	.50
Wool, bands, straps, belts, suspenders, garters, cravats, gloves, or any other similar article not specified .....	.656	Lana en fajas ó bandas, cinturones, tirantes, ligas, corbatas, guantes ó cualquier otro objeto semejante no denominado	2.00
Wool, pure or mixed, blankets, counterpanes, carpets, mats, or rugs .....	.164	Lana pura ó mezclada en frazadas ó colchas, alfombras, tripe ó mantillones .....	.50

ARTICLE OF MERCHANTISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCÍA.	Derechos por kilogramo en moneda Salvadoreña.
	Dollars.		Pesos.
Wool, pure or mixed, cloth, such as cassimeres, broadcloth, alpaca, challis, curtains, damask, serge, flannel, "grano de oro," muslin delaine, merino, and other similar woolen cloth, not specified .....	.328	Lana pura ó mezclada en género, como casimires ó paños, alpacas, balsarinas, balleta, balleton, chaoly, cortinas, damasco, filaila, franelia, grano de oro, lanillas ó muselina, merino y otras telas de lana semejante no denominadas	1.00
Wool, pure or mixed, such as cassimeres, cloths, or other similar goods, with warp of linen or cotton .....	.328	Lana pura ó mezclada en casimires, casinetes, pañas y otros géneros semejantes, con cadena de lino ó algodón	1.00
Wool, pure or mixed, ornaments of, such as tapes, laces, blondes, braids, cords, plush, tassels, borders, fringes, listing, and any other similar articles not specified .....	.983	Lana pura ó mezclada en adornos, como cintas, encajes, blondas, trenzillas, cordones, felpas, flecos, franjas, listones ó cualquier otro semejante no denominada	3.00
Wool, pure or mixed, ready-made clothing, wraps, mantillas, capes, fichus, dressing gowns, jackets, blouses, cloaks, shawls, coats, vests, headdresses, shirts, curtains, petticoats, overcoats, dresses for men, women, and children, with or without ornaments, shawls, plain or with silk fringe, embroidered or not, and all other pieces of clothing not specified .....	.983	Lana pura ó mezclada, en ropa hecha, abrigos, mantillas, bufandas, fichús, batas, chaquetas, blusas, jaiques, capas, capotes, casacas, chalecos, chales, cofias, camisas, cortinas, fustanes, enaguas, levitas, vestidos para hombres, mujeres ó niños, de cualquiera clase, adornados ó sin adornos, pañolones, lisos ó con fleco de seda, bordados y sin bordar, y demás piezas de ropa de toda clase no denominada	3.00
Wool, pure or mixed, stockings, socks, undershirts, drawers, and all other articles or objects of stockinet .....	.656	Lana pura ó mezclada en medias, calcetines (escarpines), camisetas, calzoncillos y todo objeto en tela de punto de media	2.00
Wool, thread, for sewing or embroidery .....	.328	Lana en hilo para coser ó bordar	1.00
Wool, pure or mixed, goods not specified .....	.328	Lana, pura ó mezclada, en género no denominados	1.00
Wool, lamb's wool .....	.049	Lana, en vellón .....	.15
Work boxes, small, with or without accessories .....	.492	Costureros pequeños, con ó sin utiles	1.50
Zinc, alphabets or numbers for marking .....	.098	Zinc en abecedarios ó numeraciones para marcar .....	.30
Zinc articles for domestic and other uses .....	.098	Zinc manufacturado en piezas, para uso doméstico y otros usos .....	.30
Zinc bars, sheets, or plates .....	.019	Zinc en barras, láminas, ó planchas .....	.06
Zinc ornaments, statues, or bronzed figures .....	.115	Zinc en adornos, estatuas ó figuras bronceadas .....	.35

FREE LIST.

Anchors and girt lines.
 Animals, dissected.
 Animals, living, for breeding.
 Apparatus for producing electric light or gas.
 Baggage, passengers'; by this is understood objects for their individual use and the indispensable instruments of their art or profession, in quantities proportionate to the class and circumstances of the owner.
 Beans.
 Boats, launches, rigging, sails, chains, and other articles for vessels for use in the harbors, lakes, and rivers of the republic.
 Books and pamphlets, printed.
 Cement, roman, and hydraulic lime.
 Coal.
 Corn, Indian.
 Crucibles, for foundries and fire bricks.
 Diamonds and other precious stones not mounted.
 Effects brought by diplomatic officers residing in the country for their own use when similar privileges are granted in the foreign countries, when the legal requisites are complied with.
 Furnaces and other instruments for assaying.
 Fuse for mining.
 Gold and silver, in bars, dust, or coin.
 Guano and other fertilizers.
 Hay and other fodder not specified.
 Hops.
 Houses, wooden or iron.
 Kettles, iron, and molds for sugar-manufacture.
 Magnets.
 Models of machines and buildings.
 Molds for making flowers.
 Music paper and pieces of music.
 Paper, printing, for periodicals.
 Periodicals, loose or bound.
 Photographs.
 Pier materials and accessories.
 Plants, exotic.
 Plows.
 Printing presses and their appurtenances.
 Portraits belonging to families residing in the country.
 Quicksilver.
 Quinine (sulphate of).
 Railway supplies.
 Rice.
 Rye.

ARTÍCULOS LIBRES.

Anclas y andaribes.
 Animales disecados.
 Animales vivos para raza.
 Aparatos para producir el alumbrado eléctrico ó el de gas hidrógeno carbonado.
 Equipaje de pasajeros; entendiéndose por tal los objetos de su uso individual y los instrumentos indispensables de su arte ó oficio, todo en cantidad proporcionada á la clase y circunstancias de su dueño.
 Frijoles.
 Botes, lanchas, jarcia, velamen, cadenas y demás útiles de buques para uso de los puertos, lagos y ríos de la República.
 Libros y folletos impresos.
 Cimento romana, cal hidráulica.
 Carbón de piedra.
 Maíz.
 Ladrillos refractarios y crisoles para fundición.
 Diamantes y demás piedras preciosas sin montar.
 Efectos que para su uso introduzcan por su cuenta los ministros diplomáticos, residentes en la República, siempre que haya reciprocidad y se cumpla con los requisitos establecidos por la ley.
 Hornillos y demás instrumentos para ensayos de metales.
 Guías para minas.
 Oro y plata en barras, en polvo ó acuñado.
 Guano y demás abonos.
 Heno y demás forrajes no denominados.
 Lúpulo.
 Edificios de madera ó de hierro.
 Peroles de hierro y moldes para fabricar azúcar.
 Imán.
 Modelos de máquinas y edificios.
 Moldes para fabricar flores.
 Papel de solfa y piezas de música.
 Papel de imprenta para periódicos.
 Periódicos sueltos y empastados.
 Fotografías.
 Útiles para muelles.
 Plantas exóticas.
 Arados.
 Imprentas y sus útiles.
 Retratos pertenecientes á familias residentes en el país.
 Azogue.
 Sulfato de quinina.
 Utiles para ferro-carriles.
 Arroz.
 Centeno.

FREE LIST—Continued.

Samples of merchandise the duty on which does not exceed 72 cents.
 Seeds of plants not cultivated in the republic.
 Slag, mineral.
 Stills for spirits and their appurtenances.
 Telegraph and telephone articles.
 Timber, unmanufactured.
 Wire, barbed, and hooks for fencing.
 Wreckage.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

Air guns.
 Apparatus for making coins.
 Arms and other munitions of war. Included in this prohibition are rifles of all classes and revolvers of caliber .44 and cartridges for the same.
 Counterfeit money.
 Gunpowder of all kinds.
 Nitrate of potassia or saltpeter.
 Nitroglycerine and dynamite, except upon special concessions of the Government.
 Obscene prints and figures.

NOTES.

- All articles not mentioned in the present tariff shall pay the same as the most similar articles according to their material and form.
- In every package which contains several articles having different assessments, the tare shall be calculated in relation to the total of the charges on the contents; this proportion will be obtained by multiplying the total charges on the articles weighed with their respective coverings by the weight of the tare and the product divided by the total of the net weight, and the quotient will be the appraisement of the tare.
- When an appraised article contains others it shall pay according to the tare of the latter, in addition to that which corresponds to it in the tariff.

ARTÍCULOS LIBRES—Continúa.

Muestras de mercaderías, cuyos derechos no excedan un peso.
 Semillas de plantas no cultivadas en la República.
 Brozas minerales.
 Aparatos de destilación de aguardiente y sus accesorios.
 Útiles de telégrafos y teléfonos.
 Madera sin labrar.
 Alambre espicgado y sus ganchos para cercas.
 Fragmentos de buques naufragados.

ARTÍCULOS PROHIBIDOS.

Escopetas de viento.
 Aparatos para fabricar moneda.
 Armas y demás elementos de guerra, quedando comprendidos en esta prohibición, los rifles de toda clase y los revólveres calibre .44 y sus correspondientes cartuchos.
 Moneda falsa.
 Pólvora suelta de toda clase.
 Nitrito de potasa ó sal de nitro (salitre).
 Nitro-glicerina y dinamita, salvo las concesiones especiales del Gobierno.
 Estampas y figuras obscenas.

NOTAS.

- Todos los artículos no mencionados en la presente tarifa pagarán como los más semejantes por su materia y forma.
- En todo bulto que contenga varios artículos de diferentes aforos, la tara será valorada en relación del total de aforos del contenido; esa proporción se tomará multiplicando el aforo total de los artículos, pesados con su respectivo envase, por el peso de la tara, y el producto se dividirá por el total del peso neto aforado, y el cuociente será el aforo de la tara.
- Cuando un artículo aforado venga conteniendo otros, pagará como tara de éstos, con más lo que le corresponda por la tarifa.

EXPORT DUTIES.

(Taken from Tarifa de Aforos e Impuestos, by Francisco Boquin, Sonsonate, 1889.)

[The export duty of 2 per cent is charged on the following valuations of the articles named.]

ARTICLES.	Official valuation.	ARTÍCULOS.	Aforo.
Starch	Dollars. .029	Almidón	Pesos. libra.. .04
Rice .....	.022	Arráz .....	.03
Black balsam .....	.723	Bálsamo negro	1.00
Coffee .....	.090	Café .....	.12½
Cocoa .....	.146	Cacao de país .....	.20
India rubber .....	.217	Caucho ó hule .....	.30
Hides, of cattle	each. 1.446	Cuero de res	2.00
Hides, deer, goat, or sheep,	per pound. .217	Cuero de venado, cabro ó carnero .....	.30
Honey .....	.072	Miel de abeja .....	.10
Molasses for making spirits,	per pound. .014	Melaza para fabricar aguardiente .....	.02
Gold	Ad val.	Oro sobre su valor integro	Ad val.
Silver	Ad val.	Plata sobre su valor integro	Ad val.
Melon seeds	per pound. .072	Pepitas de melón .....	.10
Cinchona and copalchí,	per pound. .181	Quina y copalchí .....	.25
Tobacco, smoking	do. .108	Tabaco picado .....	.15
Sarsaparilla	do. .181	Zarzaparrilla .....	.25
Mineral slag	Ad val.	Brozas minerales	Ad val.
Indigo	per 150 pounds. 2.434	Añil	zurron de 150 libras. 3.37½

Since the publication of the preceding list of duties, the Bureau of American Republics has received notice of the following modifications and changes:

Legislative decree of March 23, 1892.

The customs tariff shall be modified as follows:

Cotton :	Dollars.
Ribbons, plain or serged, white or colored, for shoemakers and harness-makers, and ribbons known as "Castille"	kilo.. .50
Tissues known as "Mantadril," white or colored	kilo.. .40
Muslins or cambrics, printed, without needle-work nor embroidered ..	kilo.. .60
Lace and applications, having less than one inch in width (dutiable as trimmings)	kilo.. 1.00
Balls of stone, wood, glass, Chinese metal, and other compositions, for children	kilo.. .10
Caoutchouc toys	kilo.. .50
Chinese crackers	kilo.. .20
Leather :	
Shagreen and buffalo leather	kilo.. .25
Machine belting	100 kilos.. .50

	Dollars.
Cane, straw, or palm, for furniture	kilo.. .10
Lamps: Shades imported separately (according to the component materials).	

Wool :

Flannel shirts, fine or common, of pure wool or mixed with cotton	kilo.. .50
Shirts, mixed with silk.....	kilo.. 3.00

METALS.

Steel :

Wire of a diameter of less than 4 millimeters	kilo.. .20
Ordinary saws and handsaws, files, rasps, measuring tapes, and other tools for artisans	kilo.. .25

Bronze or copper :

Large pans (<i>peroles</i>) for agricultural or industrial purposes, weighing more than 40 kilos	free.
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In articles such as hinges, knobs for furniture, locks for doors, bits, door- knockers, sash bolts, rivets, screws of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and less, and handles, kilos40
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Nails and tacks	kilo.. .40
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Iron:

Wire of a diameter of 4 millimeters and less	kilo.. .08
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Portable forges (dutiable as machines)	100 kilos.. .50
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Tools, such as howels, braces, gimlets, center-bits, augers, chisels, mortise chisels, gouges, trowels, long planes, planes, rabbit-planes, and other sim- ilar tools for artisans	kilo.. .25
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Tin plate

.....	kilo.. .06
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Hand machines for agricultural and industrial purposes

100 kilos.. .50

Ramie:

Tissues of, pure or mixed, with neither needle-work nor ornaments	kilo.. .25
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Clothing, or cuttings for men's or women's clothing, and with trimmings, kilos	4.00
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Yarn, and raw ramie	kilo.. 1.50
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Silk: Embroidered shawls

.....	kilo.. 10.00
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Sulphate of quinine

.....	kilo.. 1.00
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Camp tents, including their frames

.....	kilo.. .25
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Tobacco:

Raw	kilo.. 1.00
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Manufactured in cigars and cigarettes	kilo.. 3.00
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Manufactured, other, not specially mentioned	kilo.. 1.50
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Alimentary products and condiments : Oats, barley, and other cereals not men-
tioned

.....	kilo.. .01
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Sugar molds, dutiable at the rate of 50 cents per 100 kilos, under iron and in

No. 231 are free of duty	free.
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Baggage: Furniture and household effects are not considered as baggage.

The tax called "market tax" of 25 cents per quintal, levied on all goods, is replaced by a tax of 3 per cent on the amount of the duties, equivalent to that paid heretofore; the amount collected will be applied toward the construction of national buildings.

Under date of May 24, 1893, Mr. S. G. Dawson, acting consul at San Salvador, writes:

"The Government has ratified a decree of Congress raising the importation duties on silk shawls, or 'rebosos,' plain or embroidered, and on all silk stuffs destined to the manufacture of said shawls to \$40 per kilogram (2.205 pounds) and to \$10 per kilogram on silk handkerchiefs, pure or mixed. Shawls and handkerchiefs of any material not specified in the tariff shall pay \$30 per kilogram. The decree is based on the alleged need of protecting national weavers against foreign competition."

On July 11, 1893, declared free of all duties and taxes, common salt, salt beef, corned beef, or beef preserved in any manner, packed in barrels or otherwise. All natural or artificial fertilizers were by the same decree placed on the free list

The Government of Salvador has ordered all the import duties to be paid in the national gold coin of Salvador. Foreign coins may be received, however, as long as the coinage of Salvadorean money is not complete, in the following proportion: American gold, 4 per cent premium; British, Spanish, and Mexican, 1 per cent premium; French, and coins of every nation of the Latin Union, at par; German, 1 per cent discount.

Appendix F.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR.

ACAJUTLA.

Importers.

Compañia de Agencias.
Mitchel, W. J.

Merchants.

Compañia General del Pacifico.
Blanco & Trigueros.
Carazo & Ramírez.
Dorantes & Ojeda.
Compañia del Muelle, Drevon & Co.
Gomar, Joaquín.
Meléndez, Manuel.
Mejía, Encarnación.
Peralta, José María.
Parraza & Prado.
Ruano, Emeterio.
Valle & Co., Andrés.

AHUACHAPÁN.

Boots and shoes.

González, Margarita.
Garrido, Isidro.

Druggists.

Carballo, Valentín.
Magaña, Simeón.

Grocers.

Alfaro, Margarita.
Chavez y hno., Claudia.
Durán, Luisa G. de.
Flores, Andrea.
Guerra, Dionisio.
Guerra, Virginia.
Linares, J.
Melgar, Eulalia.
Mendoza, Rafaela.
Romero, Mercedes.

Hatters.

García, Estanislao.
Velarde, Federico.

Retail general merchants.

Arriaze, Dolores.
Cadenas, Euzebio.

AHUACHAPÁN—Continued.

Retail general merchants—Continued.

Contreras, Romualdo.
Gómez, Juana.
Guerra, María.
Herrera, Nicancor.
Herrera, Isabel.
Llános, Mariana M. de.
Mena, Leonor M. de.
Moscoso, Luisa.
Rivas, Mercedes.
Vasquez, Aparicio.

Silversmiths.

Canjura, J.
Duarte, Onofre.

Wholesale import and export merchant.

Durán, Onofre.
Morán, Fabio & Co.
Müller, Federico.
Samayoa, Ana.
Valdivieso, Samuel.

ANAMORÓS.

Merchant.

Zepeda, Felipe.

ARMENIA.

Grocer.

Romillo, José.

Retail general merchants.

García, David.
Molina, Arcadia.
Torres, Juan.

Wholesale import and export merchant.

Mayer, Zeferino.

CHALATENANGO.

Boots and shoes.

Cortés, Claro.
Torres, Lorenzo.

CHALATENANGO—Continued.

Druggists.

Garcia, José J.
Morales, José María.
Peña, Miguel.
Tobias, Ismael.

Grocer.

Ortiz, Balbina.

Silversmiths.

Barrera, Modesto.
Obando, Esteban.

Wholesale import and export merchant.

Alvergue, Fernando.

CHALCHUAPA.

Boots and shoes.

López, Manuel.
Novoa, Albino.
Pineda, José P.

Photographer.

Baxter, Enrique.

Retail general merchant.

Ahuja hnos.
Goetzchull, Solomón.
Hidalgo, Cruz.
Lizarralde, Eduardo de.
Martino, José María.
Penate, Eleodoro.
Trejo, Francisco.

COATEPEQUE.

Boots and shoes.

Cienfuegos, Petronilo.

Grocers.

Arbizú, Pilar.
Cardona, Mercedes.
Cardona, Paula.
Castrillo, Eleodoro.
Cienfuegos, Adelaida.
Delgado, Sofia.
Menéndez, Socorro.
Ruano, Anastacio.

Retail general merchant.

Barrientos, Balbino.

COJUTEPEQUE.

Banker.

Díaz, Narciso.

Druggist.

Castellanos, Crescencio.
Escobar, Camilo.
Palma, Apolonio.
Revelo, Joaquín.

Grocers.

Amaya, Máximo.
Cáceres, Adela.

COJUTEPEQUE—Continued.

Grocers—Continued.

Díaz, Josefá.
Díaz, Sara.
Figueroa, Josefá Antonia.
Ingles, Mercedes.
Mineros, Lugarida.
Muñoz, Josefá.

Hatters.

Anzueta, Anton.
Hernández, Salvador.
Martínez, Esteban.
Pleités, Esteban.

Silversmiths.

Maltés, José María.
Obando, Carlos.

Watchmaker and jeweler.

Castellanos, Alberto.

Wholesale import and export merchant.

Amaya, Miximo.
Bazán, Albino.
Bustamante, Guadalupa.
Contreras, Juan.
Díaz, Narciso.
Nuila, Ventura.
Vila & Sigüenza.

COMASAGUA (La Libertad).

Manufacturer of coffee machinery.

Körner, Felipe.

DOLORES (Cabañas).

Boots and shoes.

Colocho, Pedro.

GOTERA.

Druggist.

Revelo, Norberto.

Grocers.

Crus, Amelia.
Gómez, Esteban.
Mendoza, Lazaro.
Molina, Anita.
Rosa, Francisco.
Rosa, Paz.
Romera, Leandra.

GUAYABAL.

Wholesale import and export merchant.

Panameño, Eusebio.

ILORASCO.

Boots and shoes.

Rodas, Juan.

ILOBASCO—Continued.

Grocers.

Castellanos, Ramón.
Elena, Simeón H.
Portillo, Dolores.

Retail general merchants.

Barbón, José G.
Choto, Rafael.
Córdova, Francisco.
González, Margarito.
López, Manuel.
Orellana, Encarnación.
Peña, José María.
Romero, Ana L.

Silversmith.

Alvarenga, Daniel.

Wholesale import and export merchant.

Rosas, Leandro.

IZALCO.

Boots and shoes.

Herrera, Victor.

Druggist.

Liévano, José María.

Grocers.

Alvarez, Rosa.
Menéndez, Lauriano.
Ramos, Juana.

Retail general merchants.

Barrantes y hermano, Tránsito.
Craik, Mercedes de.
Ramos y hermano, Josefa.
Vega, Joaquina.

Wholesale import and export merchant.

Velasquez, Felipe.

JAYAQUE.

Manufacturer of coffee machinery.

Meléndez, Manuela.

JACUAPA.

Banker.

Durán, Macedonio.

Boots and shoes.

Castillo, Manuel.
Cruz, Manuel.
Cruz, Guillermo.
Monica, Teodosio.
Rosales, Pedro.

Commission merchants.

Durán, Macedonio.
Escobar, Tiberio.

Druggist.

Burgos, Rafael.

SALVADOR.

JACUAPA—Continued.

Grocers.

Castillo, Margarita de.
Castillo, Ramona.
Jurado, Angela.
Sandoval, Nicolasa.

Retail general merchants.

Arawjo, María.
Bautista, María de.
Castro, José María.
Galvez, Inés.
Gutiérrez, Josefina.
Gutiérrez, Carlos.
Gutiérrez, Manuel.
Mora, Miguel.
Montoya, Mercedea.
Rosales, Damiana.

Silversmith.

Orantes, Máximo.

LA LIBERTAD.

Commission merchant.

Blanco, Trigueros.

Druggists.

Marcenaro, Nicolás.
Velia, Felipe J. de.

Grocers.

Calderón, C.
Guzmán, Eloisa G. de.
Prieto, Gertrudis.

Hatter.

Torres, Gregorio.

Wholesale import and export merchant.

Courtade, Emilio.
Flamenco, María.
Marcenaro, Nicolás.
Huezo, Vicente.
Vargas hnos., Diego.

LA UNIÓN.

Boots and shoes.

Palada, E. Gutiérrez.
Ramírez, Benito.

Commission merchant.

Marcenaro & Co., Juan Bautista.

Grocers.

Andino, Leonarda P. de.
Courtade, Carmen P. de.
Huezo, Santos P. de.
Huezo, Mercedes.
López, Salvador.
Perry, Elena.
Rosales, J. G. de.
Zaldivar, Hortensia P. de.

LA UNIÓN—Continued.*Manufacturers of tortoise-shell goods.*

Amaya, Ignacio.
Echeverría, Abel.
López, Dolores.
Sanchez, Federico.

Retail general merchants.

Hueso, Gregorio.
Padilla, Isabel V. de.
Salazar, Manuela.
Sosa, Rosa V. de.

Silversmith.

Garcia, Salvador.

Wholesale import and export merchants.

Marcenars & Co., J. B.
Padilla, Remigio.
Rodriguez, Pablo.
Vicente y Ca.
Vila, Francisco.

METAPAN.*Grocers.*

Aguilar, J.
Castro, Domingo.
Duarte, Paulina de.
Hernández, Bibiano.
Leiva, José.
Lemus, Manuel.
Montoya, Felipe.
Ruiz, Juan.

Retail general merchants.

Quintana, Rafael.

Wholesale import and export merchants.

Lima hermanos.
Sosa, Bohifacio.

NEJAPA.*Manufacturer of coffee machinery.*

Andrade, Manuel.

OLOCUILTA.*Wholesale import and export merchant.*

González, Octavio.

QUEZALTEPEQUE.*Grocers.*

Borjas, Estebana.
Castro, Benigna de.
Cáceres, Santos C. de.

Hatter.

Urrutia, Salvador.

Manufacturer.

Cortés y hno., Cornelio.

S. JULIÁN (Sonsonate).*Merchant.*

Romero, Victor.

SAN ANDRÉS.*Wholesale import and export merchant.*

Muñoz, Eduardo.

SAN MIGUEL.*Banker.*

Padilla, Remigio.

Boots and shoes.

Arias, Juan.
Bustillo, José María.
Colindres, Vicente.
Lara, Juan.
Mayorga, Guillermo.
Morales, David.

Druggists.

Cano, J.
Celarié, José María.
Holtmeyer hnos.
Hegg, Manuel.
Meardi, Mauricio.
Muñoz, Brígido.
Rosales, Enrique R.

Grocers.

Aguirre, Felipa.
Araya, Ana Josefa.
Ávila, Anita B. de.
Balmaceda, Miguel.
Barreyro, Isabel de.
Bado, Mauricia de.
Cabrera, Señorita.
Fernández, Adela.
Flores, Agustín.
Guzmán, Virginia.
Herrera, Pastor.
Hernández, Dolores B. de.
Hernández, Máximo.
Mena, Simón.
Medina, Apolonio.
Molina, Victoria.
Morales, David.
Peraza, Josefina.
Reyes, Beatriz.
Rosales, Mercedes P. de.
Suay, Cipriano.
Suárez, Francisco.
Valenzuela, Ercilia F. de.

Hatters.

Abendano, Ramón.
Aguado, José María.
Carias, Baltazar.

SAN MIGUEL—Continued.*Hatters*—Continued.

López, Gregorio.
Reyes, Esteban.

Photographers.

Guerro, Vicente.
Mena, Ramon.
Sol, Eloy.

Printers.

Arias, Timoteo.
Herrera, Pedro P. y Rito.
Impronta del Instituto de Occidente.

Retail general merchants.

Alvarez, Francisco B.
Avila, Carmen.
Cuadra, Carmen R. de.
Díaz, Antonio.
Dinarte, Simeón J. de.
Gómez, Dolores.
Hernández, Carlos.
Lastra, Ramón.
Meardi, Mauricio.
Rosales, Enrique R.
Schönenberg, Juan.
Vinfarta, Josefa G. de.
Zelaya, León.

Silversmiths.

Anduray, Aureliano.
Ávila, Daniel.
Osorio, Modesto.
Rosales, Manuel.
Salmerón, Gregorio.
Salmerón, Agustín.
Tebes, Tomás.
Vargas, Leonidas.

Special manufacturers.

Gómez, César, tortoise-shell goods.
Paz, Martín, tortoise-shell goods.
Paz, Santos, tortoise-shell goods.
Huezo, Ireneo M. de, tortoise-shell goods.
Rosales & Alvarez, mineral waters.

Wholesale import and export merchants.

Alvarez, Francisco V.
Argüello, José.
Argüello, Ramón.
Argüello, Marcelino.
Briqueto y Charlaix.
Canessa, Antonio & Co.
Canessa, Cayetano.
Canessa y Ca., Ambrosio.
Calvo, Manuel.
Dardano, Pedro.
Demutti, Antonio.
Díaz, Antonio.
Fernández, Antonio J.
Haltmeyer, Emilio.

SAN MIGUEL—Continued.*Wholesale import and export merchants*—Cont'd.

Hungentoubler & Haltmeyer.
Mazzini, Miguel.
Mirino & Manent.
Mendoza, Anselmo.
Mendoza, Jacinto.
Miardi & De Mutti.
Muñoz & Co., B.
Muñoz, Brigido.
Padilla, Remigio.
Palacios & Co., Francisco.
Pöhll, Alfonso.
Prieto, Carlos G.
Quiros hermanos.
Rivera, Ruano.
Romero, Carmen.
Schönenberg, Juan.
Suay, Cipriano.
Vila & Vila.

SAN SALVADOR.*Banks and bankers*.

Banco Internacional.
Banco Occidental.
Banco Particular.
Blanco & Trigueros.
Blanco y Lozano.
Duke é hijo, J. M.
Lagos, Miguel.
Lagos, Pilar.
Rosales, José.

Booksellers and stationers.

Cousin, Anselmo.
Anguelo, M.
Goubaud, Emilio.
Herrera & Co., Manuel.
Mathias hnos.
Pozo & Gutierrez.
Prado & Co., Federico.
Rivera, Desiderio.

Boots and shoes.

Aguilar y Serrano.
Cirino, Morales.
Sagrera y Ca., José.
Preto hnos. y Ca.

Druggists.

Aranjo & Co.
Aranjo & Bustamante
Avalos, F. Pablo.
Cáceres & Vaquero.
Llénano, Juan.
Luna, David.
Niebecker, Otto von.
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Lithographer.

Guevara, Teódulo.

Photographers.

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Platero, Fernando.
Rivas, Anastacio D.
Sanchez, Carmen.
Solórzano, Justo.
Villarán, Manuel.
Zamora, Rafael.

Special manufacturers.

Ellis, Benito, phosphorus.
Góngora & Co., Manuel, phosphorus.
Kreitz, Teodora, coffee machinery.

Special merchants.

Arrazola, Concepción, woods.
Carrera, Pablo, woods.
Cousin, Anselmo, church ornaments.
Cuon, Vallon, silks.
De León, Venancio, woods.
Gómez, Cecilio, woods.
Solís, Francisco, wooda.
Tonfo-Chón, silks.
Tan-Hinlon, silks.

Watchmakers and jewelers.

Casati, Carlos B.
Dreyfus & Cohen.
Escamilla, Manuel.
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Glasser & Co., Marcus.
Imeri, Narciso.

Wholesale import and export merchants.

Aguilar, J. F.
Álvarez, Emilio.
Ambrogi, Constantino.
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Blanco y Trigueros.
Blanco & Lozano.
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Bousquet, Pablo.
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Cohen & Dreyfus.
Courtade, Emilio.
Cousin, Anselmo.
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SAN SALVADOR—Continued.*Wholesale import and export merchants*—Cont'd.

Dominguez y hermano, D.
 Dorantes & Ojeda.
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 Goubaud, E.
 González, José Antonio.
 González y Ca., J. O.
 Haas & Co., B.
 Hoephil, O.
 Lagos & hermanos.
 Levy, G.
 Madrid & Co., B.
 Manning, Moffatt & Co.
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 Mena, Eduardo.
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 López, J. Manuel.

Druggists.

Amaya, Nicolás.

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 Miranda, Luis.

Retail general merchants.

Lagos, Manuela.
 Mejia, Leona.
 Mineros, Sebastián.
 Ramírez, Vicente.
 Revelo, Abelina.
 Samayo, Vicente.
 Valencia, Ignacia.

Silversmiths.

Pinel, Rodrigo.
 Pino, José.
 Saragoza, Antonio.
 Salinas, Ciriaco.
 Sosa, Manuel.

Watchmaker and jeweler.

Miranda, Guadalupe.
Wholesale import and export merchants.
 Angulo, Nicolás.
 Carranza, Camilo.
 Figueroa, Josefa.
 Gálvez, Vicente.
 Miranda, Octavio.

SANTA ANA.*Banker.*

Álvarez, Francisco.

Boats and shoes.

Aguirre, José.
 Calderón, Esteban.
 Eraso, Simón.
 Franciaco, Antonio.
 Rivas, Carlos.
 Rosales, Salvador.
 Sanabria, Ramón.
 Taboada, José.

Commission merchant.

Alstchul, Emilio.

Druggists.

Carballo, Miguel.
 Guillén, Francisco.
 Haecker, Francisco R.
 Interiano, Julio.
 Lara, Manuel L.
 Rodriguez, Anastacio.
 Trabanino, Tadeo.
 Vides, José María.

Engravers.

Aguilar, Lario.
 Alfaro, Rosalio.
 Lecree, Andrés.
 Roca, Antonio R.

SANTA ANA—Continued.*Hatters.*

Durán, Asunción.
Morales, Máximo.
Torre, Juan V. de la.

Photographers.

Guerrero, Salvador.
Recinos, Abel.
Shevlin, Santiago.

Printing office.

Martónez, Alberto.

Watchmaker and jeweler.

Guerrero, Salvador.

Wholesale import and export merchants.

Aepli & Gross.
Agacio, A. B.
Agacio, Antonio.
Altschul, Emilio.
Álvarez de Viscara, María.
Álvarez hermanos.
Argeta, V.
Augsburg, A. W.
Belismelis, E.
Berkfeld & Rhode.
Bloom, Baruch & Co.
Carazo y Ramírez.
Casanova, Eduardo.
Casin, M.
Cichero, Sebastián.
Cienfuegos, Elias.
Cohen & Dreyfus.
Dellipiane & Daglio.
Díaz, Santiago.
Escobar, José.
Garma, L.
Goldtree, Liebes & Co.
Haas & Co., B.
Liberti & Co., Angel.
Maten, P.
Mathieu & Co., C. G.
Matheu, P.
Matheu hermanos.
Martínez & Co., José María.
Martínez, Macario.
Mena, E.
Méndez, Alberto.
Montalvo, Manuel.
Párraga, Manuel A.
Pena y Ca., Francisco.
Rodríguez, Brigido.
Rodríguez, Isidoro.
Rodríguez, J. & S.
Sichero, S.
Subia, Daniel.
Valle, Andrés.
Valle, José.

SANTA ELENA (Usulután).*Engraver.*

Munguía, Saturnino.

SANTA TECLA.*Boots and shoes.*

Barahona, Tomás.
Coto, Mariano.
Méndez, Leoncio.
Merino, Francisco.

Druggists.

Núñez, J. F.
Sol, Manuel.
Tijerino, Nicolás.

Engraver.

Hernández, Daniel.

Founder.

Luner, Valeria.

Grocers.

López, Bernardino.
Meléndez, Adela de.
Olivares, Ignacia de.
Olivares, Dolores.
Ulloa, Adela de.
Villalta y hno., S.

Retail general merchants.

Ambrosio, Evaristo.
Angulo, Roman.
Arríeta, Reyes.
García, Asunción.
Molina, Ismael G.
Molina, José G.
Rugama, Elias.

Silversmiths.

Burgos, Miguel.
González, Andrés.

Special manufacturers.

Alcaine, Matías, machinery.
Fernández, José María, machinery.
Flamenco, Rufino, rubber stamps.
Mason, James, machinery.
Orellana, Pablo, machinery.
Ulloa, Cruz, machinery.

Wholesale import and export merchants.

González, José.
Lemus & Sanchez.
Mason, Phillips & Co.
Meléndez, Manuel.
Orozco, Benito.
Rivas, Tomás.
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SANTIAGO DE MARÍA (Usulután).*Merchant.*

Flores, J.

SENSUNTEPEQUE.

Boots and shoes.

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 Blanco, Cipriano.
 Cruz, Marcos.
 Fuentes, Carlos.
 Henríquez, Pedro.
 Lara, Fernando.
 Lacayo, Samuel.
 Navarrete, Máximo.
 Iriar, Hermógenes.
 Romero, Jacinto.

Druggists.

Dawson, José.
 Hernández, Joaquín.
 Novoa, Serafín.
 Velasco, Dionisio.

Engraver.

Peralta, David.

Grocers.

Amaya, Gregorio.
 Ayala, J.
 Ayala, Margarita.
 Echeverría, Pío.
 Echeverría, José María.
 Ircheta, Victor.
 López, Nicolsa.
 Méndez, Miguel.
 Novoa, Adolfo.
 Parra, Gertrudis.
 Parra Moreno, José D.
 Pérez, Damían.
 Rodriguez, Serafílo.

Hatters.

Albayero, Agapito.
 Fernández, Bernardo.
 Sanchez, Eustaquio.

Photographers.

Letona hermanos.

Retail general merchants.

Bonilla, Martina.
 Castro, Pascual.
 Hernández, Ester.
 Hernández, Céfora.
 Lacayo, Justo.
 Lacayo, Rosa.
 Mayorga, Dolores.
 Parra, Gertrudis.

Silversmith.

Hernández, Daniel.

Wholesale import and export merchant.

Hernández, Joaquín.

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Boots and shoes.

Alpinez, Eusebio.
 Beltrán, Manuel.
 Choto, Daniel.
 Montes, Marcelino.

Druggists.

García, Francisco A.
 Lievano, Ciriaco.
 Rivera, Abraham.

Engravers.

Castaneda, Mariano.
 Castaneda, José María.

Grocers.

Calderón, María.
 Cea, Carlos.
 Cea, Petrona.

Printing office.

Velasquez, José María.

Retail general merchants.

Calderón, María.
 Mencia, Victoriano.
 Rodriguez, Jacoba.
 Vega, Ambrosio de la.

Wholesale import and export merchants.

Agacio, Antonio B.
 Ahuja & hermanos.
 Casin, M.
 Cea, Francisco Orantes.
 Claude, A.
 Dardano, Guillermo.
 Demorro, Rafael.
 Montis, Rafael.
 Ramagoza é hijo.
 Ruiz & Co., J. & M.
 Rivero hermanos.
 Rodriguez, Isidoro.
 Sosa, Martin T.
 Soria, Juan.
 Spies & Müller.
 Vega, Ambrosio de la.
 Vilanova, V.

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Boots and shoes.

Bonillo, Bartolo.
 Durán, León.
 Padilla, Rafael.
 Umaña, Ramón.

Druggist.

Martel, José María Peña.

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Grocers.

Aguirre, Dolores P. de.
Martel, Gerónima A. de.
Peña, Juana M. de.

Hatters.

Peña, Ignacio.
Rivera, Ruperto.

Photographer.

Solórzano, Guillermo.

Retail general merchants.

Aranjo, Gerardo.
Arrazola, Mercedes V. de.
Prieto, Carlos.
Vaquero, Nicolás.

Silversmith.

Ramos, Nemesio.

Wholesale import and export merchants.

Aguilar, Francisco.
Vaquero, Nicolás.

TECOPA.

General merchant.

Bautista, Clara.

TEOTEPEQUE.

General merchant.

Cienfuegos, Ceferino.

Wholesale import and export merchants.

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Boots and shoes.

Mármol, Dolores.

Druggist.

Bennett, Francisco.

Grain merchant.

Cortés, Joaquín.

Grocers.

Calderón, Santos.

Estrada, Refugio de.

Manufacturers of drums.

González e hijos, Manuel.

USULUTÁN.

Boots and shoes.

Avalos, Alejandro.
Sanchez, Pio.

Druggist.

Gómez, Felipe.

Retail general merchants.

Angulo, Rita de.
Aparicio, Josefina.
Chavez, J. de.
Civallero, Luis.
Coto, Ramona.
Flores y hermanos, Anita.
Ochoa & Co., Rosa.
Penado, Guadalupe.
Rosales, Marcelina de.

Silversmith.

Funes, Venancio.

Wholesale import and export merchant.

Munguía, Ricardo.

ZACATECOLUCA.

Boots and shoes.

Zaldana, Rodolfo.

Druggist.

Carrillo, Manuel.
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Rodríguez, J.
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Retail general merchants.

Molino, Francisco.
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Villacorta, Serafina.

Silversmiths.

Mena, Gerónimo.
Villagrán, Mariano.

ZARAGOZA.

Wholesale import and export merchant.

Pérez, Alonso.

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